PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,625—New Series.

BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1902.

PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid BRAND **Milk**
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
* ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Aug
M.L. ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	9th „
* PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	16th „
M.L. ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	23rd „
* PENINSULAR	5,287	T. Leigh	30th „
M.L. PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	6th Sept.
* EGYPT	7,912	G. L. Langborne	13th „
M.L. CALEDONIA	7,558	E. H. Gordon	20th „
* PENINSULAR	5,287	T. Leigh	27th „

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 12th July, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
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PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	V. Gutman	4,194	1st Oct. 190 .
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich.	4,119	1st Nov. 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 960.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain,	Tons.	To sail on or about
a b MARIA VALERIE	C. Bellen	4235	17th Aug
a NIPPON	Klausberger	6500	25th Oct

a Will call at Fiume.
b Will call at Karachi,

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,695	23rd Aug.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer,	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Baron Bretfeld	2,771	23rd Aug., 1902

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, 29th July, 1902.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti.	15th Aug., 1902.
Deo. BALDUINO	4,550	E. Denegri.	15th Sept., 1902.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti.	16th Oct., 1902.

And on the 15th of every subsequent month.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 605.	Rs. 357-8,	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year	„ 907-8	„ 550	

Above fares include the Coal primage of ten per cent.
Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 800 ; 2nd Class, Rs. 600, Special Rates for Missionaries, Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa and can break their journey at any port en route.

S. S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th August, 1902.

F. CROCCO, Agent,
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY the 1st August, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on TUESDAY, 5th August at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on THURSDAY, the 31st July, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOMBASA.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 6th August.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, DURBAN, DELEGOA BAY, EAST LONDON AND PORT ELIZABETH,

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about MONDAY, 11th August.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 3rd August.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 29th July, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy-Fromy	31st July, 1902.
YARRA	4,255	Charbonnel	28th Aug. 1902.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	25th Sept. 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain Remes, to sail on or about 20th August, 1902.
For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

W. W. & CO., BOMBAY.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,

PASSENGER & SHIPPING AGENTS,
BOMBAY.
(ESTABLISHED 1867.)

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19, HORNBY ROAD.

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FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY.

FEVERS ! MALARIA !! PLAGUE !!!

DR. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC.

(A TRUE VEGETABLE EXTRACT).

TRADE MARK.

A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE FOR MALARIA AND INFLUENZA, INTERMITTANT, JUNGLE and BILIOUS FEVERS.

Fevers of all types and at all stages, and a mild attack of Plague.

It is without its equal in persistent and protracted Agues, and a short trial proves its efficacy.

Dr. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC promises all important advantages over other fabrigue, that it may be administered when the Fever is on or off and it does not produce any unpleasant symptoms which frequently follow the use of other Fever Remedies.

AS A PREVENTIVE

People residing in such places where there is an epidemic of Plague or in low damp places or frequenting the malarious districts are strongly advised to keep a bottle of Dr. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC with them and take a small dose of it every day before going out on duty.

It is quite harmless and can be given to a child with safety.

This remedy has been tried over 25 years with success.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

PROPRIETORS :

M. T. MADON & CO., CHEMISTS,
24, 26, ABDOOL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.
Can be had at Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and all other respectable Chemists.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL...........£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...........£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL...........£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS...........£562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if no under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JOHN K. MOIR,
Manager.
2, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere,
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL...Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Fransisco, New Orleans, Melbourne Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

Interest allowed in Current Accounts at one per cent. per annum on balances above Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 from 1st July to end of October and at two per cent. per annum from 1st November to end of June.

Special arrangements may be obtained on Application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Period at rates to be ascertained on Application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Papers Gold, Silver, etc.

P. DURAN,
Acting Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £4,00,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL........... „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... „ 8,710,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital...........$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund...........$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund...........$ 42,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., A. M. TOWNSEND, } Managers.

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AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent,
7, Church Gate Street. Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES :

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches :—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90.800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER.
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances
4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ „ „

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened with sums of Rs. 50, and upwards and receive 2 PER CENT. per annum upon the daily balances,

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches,

W. MOIR,
Manager.
Bombay, 1st February 1902.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed...........Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund .... „ 14,00,000
Uncalled Capital .... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent, per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years...........5½	
„ 1 Year 5	„
„ 6 Months...........4½	„
„ 3 Months...........4	„

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

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For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.
Calcutta, 16th July 1901.
LONDON BRANCH :
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THE "CROWN" PIANO.

ONE of the best known PIANOS in America to-day is the "CROWN.". It is as well known in America as the great makers of the Continent that have been known for over a century across the water.

What has caused the popularity of the "CROWN" may be asked by those not familiar with the Piano. We will answer briefly that it is on account of its superb mechanism. Every little detail of the instrument is looked after by expert mechanics with the greatest care, from the sounding-board to its exterior design. The men who examine every part to that which goes to make up the whole of the numerous details of a first class Piano have had years of experience in Piano building and regulating. Those men not only know the demands of the hour, but are constantly making experiments and improvements whenever and wherever an opportunity presents itself. On account of this care and study the "CROWN" Piano is known as a marvellous instrument in construction and perfection of tone, quality, delicate action and artistic design. But this is not all. While the "CROWN" Piano in all its qualities mentioned, is as near perfection as skill can make it, it is capable of imitating the sound of nearly every orchestral instrument known. This instead of detracting from the sweet and pure tone of the Piano, improves it.

In connection with the other features is a practice clarier, a device which never allows the hammer to touch the strings during periods of practice, thus saving the Pianos from constant wear, and at the same time saving the performer the annoyance of that continuous monotone so distasteful to a sensitive ear.

ORCHESTRAL GRAND "CROWN" PIANO.

THE PIANO OF MANY TONES.

Mahogany finish on solid hardwood. Seven and one-third octaves, Overstrung Scale. Three unisons to each note except in heavy bass section. Genuine ivory and ebony keys. Full iron frame. Genuine hand carved ornamentations. Music rack full length of top frame. Solid brass continuous hinges on lid and fall-board, highly nickel plated. Nickel plated pedals, hammer rail and action brackets. Four pedals, Patent mouse-proof device and all the latest patented improvements.

CASH RS. 950.

On the Hire System } For 12 months Rs. 88-12 per month,
„ 21 „ „ 47- 8 „

EXTRAS.

Packing Case	...Rs. 25	Revolving Piano Stool	...Rs. 18
Woollen Cover	... „ 15	Set of insulators	... „ 6

THE EXTRAS NEED NOT BE TAKEN IF NOT REQUIRED.

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ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM.
The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA. Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. Ans. 12 & Re. 1-4.
F. S. MADON & Co.
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ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

S. S. "CITY OF LUCKNOW".

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD, BATES and SONS' AGENCY,
Apollo Street, Bombay, 29th July, 1902.

THE SHOLAPOOR SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ad-interim DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June, 1902, at the rate of Rs. (60) sixty per whole and Rs. (30) thirty per half-share, will, on production of Share Certificates, be paid at the Office of the Company on and after MONDAY, the 4th day of August 1902, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 P. M., to those Shareholders whose names will have stood on the register of the Company on the 3rd August. 1902.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Monday, the 4th to Monday, the 11th August, 1902, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co.,
Agents, The Sholapoor S. & W. Co., Ld.
Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, 29th July, 1902.

THE BREUL'S CAWNPORE COTTON PRESSING CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 121, Meadow Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th August, 1902, at 4 P. M., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st. To receive the Director's Report and audited accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1902.

2nd. To sanction the declaration of a dividend.

3rd. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

4th. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th day of August to the 13th day of August, 1902, both days inclusive, during which time the Books will be open for the inspection of Shareholders.

By Order of the Board.
BREUL & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, 29th July, 1902.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE have THIS DATE (26th inst.) REMOVED into our NEW PREMISES in BALLARD ROAD.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, B. I. S. N. Co.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House on WEDNESDAY, 20th August, 1902, at 9-30 P.M.

W. BAXTER,
Hon. Secretary.

MR. EDGAR FAULKNER, CATHEDRAL ORGANIST, BOMBAY, has RETURNED from England, and is OPEN to receive PUPILS for "the Cultivation of the Voice, Pianoforte, Organ, and Harmony.

Candidates prepared for the coming Trinity College Examinations.

The Anchorage, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

ORIENT CLUB.

THE SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held at the Club House, on WEDNESDAY, 30th July, 1902, at 6 p. m.

JOHN POLLEN,
JEHANGEER DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.
Bombay, 14th July, 1902.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

WE, the UNDERSIGNED, REQUEST that THOSE GUESTS who have RECEIVED INVITATIONS from Government to the BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CAMP, at DELHI, WILL KINDLY COMMUNICATE WITH US, REGARDING THEIR REQUIREMENTS, as we have undertaken the Management of the Camp.

Very early intimation should be given.

McCAUSLAND & CO.
1, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are INVITED and will be received up to THURSDAY, the 28th AUGUST, 1902 FOR THE SUPPLY OF MINERAL OIL for Lubricating purposes, required during the year commencing from 1st January, 1903.

2. Tenders must be submitted on printed forms of Tenderer's Schedule, which can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.

3. The Company's specification and conditions under which the Contract will be let is attached to each form of Tenderer's Schedule. Any further information required, can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.

4. Tenders should be addressed to the Agent S. M. Railway, Dharwar, in sealed covers superscribed "TENDERS FOR MINERAL OIL".

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

6. The tenders will be opened in the Office of the Agent of the S. M. Railway Company at Dharwar on Friday, the 29th August, 1902, at noon.

A. R. ANDERSON,
Acting Agent.
Agent's Office, Dharwar, 25th July, 1902.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 152 of 1901.

BOMANJI EDULJI CASSINATH..................Plaintiff.

vs.

NOWROJI NUSSERWANJI THUTHI ....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the 19th day of December, 1901, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of August, 1902, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the abovenamed plaintiff and of the abovenamed defendant in the following property:—

All that piece of land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, forming one portion or compartment in a chawl or range of seven houses or apartments and built with chunam and stone walls and covered with tiles situate, lying and being on the West side of Parsee Bazar Street, as entered in the books of the Municipality otherwise called Bora Bazar within the Fort Walls of Bombay in the sub-district of formerly Fort and Colaba but now of Bombay and which said premises contain by admeasurement 20 square yards and one fifth of another square yard or thereabouts and are bounded as follows:—That is to say on the East by the Public Parsee Bazaar Street, aforesaid, on the West by the property of Byramji Cursetji Bengali, on the North by another tenement or apartment forming part of the same range formerly belonging to Sorabji Cowasji but now to Dinbai, widow of Cowasji Sorabji Pouwalla, and on the South by another tenement or apartment forming part of the same range, formerly belonging to Cursetbai, wife of Nusserwanji Bomanji but now owned by Manockji Sorabji Pouwalla, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under old No. 22, and now under Ward No. 1566, and Street No. 114, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 355, and New No. 5306, Old Survey No. 656, and New Survey No. 3090, and are in the occupation of the tenants of the said Nowroji Nusserwanji Thuthi.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. WADIA & GHANDY, Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 11, Sirdar's Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 25th day of June, 1902.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

HIGH GRADE ENGLISH CYCLES COMPLETE.

THE JAMES.........................	Rs.	200	only
RALEIGH GAZELLE	,,	220	,,
GLOBE...................................	,,	175	,,
AMERICAN	,,	120	,,
DUNLOP COVER	,,	18	,,
DUNLOP airtube with valve..	,,	7	,,

Reduced charges in Nickel-plating, enamelling and repairing.

VATCHA BROS.

BOMBAY: 572 GIRGAUM,
41, MEADOW ST. FORT.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

THE "CROWN" PUZZLE given free. It is hard to work the puzzle but it is harder to find Organs equal to the "CROWN" Best for Church. Best for Homes. The Puzzle will be found an interesting and amusing problem.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

EVERY HOUSEHOLD should keep ready at hand a Jar of BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE, manufactured from fresh Fruit only by THOMSON and TAYLOR. Is the best remedy for Diarrhoea and Dysentery.—35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE DURBAR AT DELHI.—Large Stocks of TENTS on hand ready for immediate delivery. Address the PROPRIETOR, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Bombay.

GLORIA CYCLES.—Model Riche fitted with ball bearing free wheel and Bowden Triumph pattern brake, a perfect mount. The GLORIA, with latest improvements, price Rs. 220 nett cash. Accessories included. Sole Agents, W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane.

SORRY no clearance sale to advertise, at the demand is so very great for our SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, that in spite of our importation by thousands, we have often to telegraph to the Factory for supply.

THE "MILLION" BOOTS and SHOES.—In Tan Leather only, Shoes Rs. 3. Boots Rs. 4-4 per pair—SUTOR & Co. Retail Agents, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, Bombay.

DO you know TWILLETTE? A postcard will obtain you samples as well as of the best and cheapest Cloths in India.—WM. S. MARRIOTT, the Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

JUST LANDED.—A very fine Selection of best AMERICAN PLATED WARE by Reed and Barton, consisting of Ice Pitchers, Tea and Coffee Sets, Centre Pieces, Vases, etc—M. BRESLAUER & Co, 9 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

MONSOON BOOTS —Black or Tan Grain Hide MONSOON BOOTS, Leather lined throughout Rs. 4-14. Satisfaction Guaranteed. SUTOR and Co., (Retail Agents) THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT and EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, (Opposite John Roberts and Co.,) Bombay.

THE only firm which REPAIRS Celestinas, Aristons, Phoenix, Music boxes, etc., and keep in stock spare Repairing and Tuning Materials.—STEFFENAUER and Co. 5, Church Gate Street Fort, Bombay.

MEMORIALS and STATUARY in MARBLE and GRANITE. MURAL TABLETS in GRANITE. MARBLE and BRASS, executed or imported by E. DUCKETT & Co., East Street, Poona, India. PAY WHEN SATISFIED.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE-FOOD.—Unrivalled in the Bazar for price and quality at Rs. 4-12, per cwt, and Rs. 24 per candy. A trial order will prove the recommendation. Free delivery in Bombay.—GRAM AND BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 5-3-2 per case at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL.—A FINE GRADE OF AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test. Imported by STANDARD OIL CO. of New York. Sold at their Godown, Mazagaon, at Rs. 3-8-2 per case.

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURES POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILIE Von MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT. VOLOSCA. ISTRIA. AUSTRIA.

TO BE LET.—For the season, "ROZARIO COTTAGE," a furnished BUNGALOW, at Matheran. Also TO LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, Narayen Dabolker Road, near the Sea-Shore. Apply to JAFERBHAI MOOKHI CASSAMBHAI, Manager, H. H. the AGA KHAN'S Estate, Oomer Kari, Jail Road, Bombay.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electro Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CORONATION PORTRAITS.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Art Photographers of Bombay, have resumed taking CORONATION PORTRAITS at the special Reduced Prices i.e. 3 Copies, Cabinet Size Portraits, for Rs. 10, during this month.

TO LIBRARIES.—NOVELS of the latest Colonial Libraries' Series, slightly soiled, to be SOLD at 8 annas each. Apply "Q.," care of "Bombay Gazette."

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

SWIFT CYCLES.—The Spring Frame Swift is a most luxurious model, suitable for all who suffer from the effects of Vibration. A wide range of patterns to choose from.—W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one rupee.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT. High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Phoenix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestreas, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching. Repairs undertaken in all Branches. A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

EK-DAM? RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per bottle, Ans. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner for various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs 1, Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," care of this paper.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

WANTED all to know that cure in most obstinate cases of HYDROCELE and ASTHMA guaranteed. Instant relief, perfect and final cure, absolutely harmless. No inconvenience. Thousands cured. Big Rs. 5 for each. DIABETES and ACIDITY speedily cured whatever be the state. Never return. Numerous stubborn cases successfully cured. Rs. 3 per bottle of each. PILES of all forms disappear magically by the use of our wonderful specific. No salve nor purge. Prompt and positive. Bottle Rs. 2. FEMALES' FRIEND—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Rs. 2. Correspondence held strictly private. Testimonials and Lists sent free. Apply to P. G. MUKHERJI, MANAGER, V. O Works Ranaghat, Bengal.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 11 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Green's Mansions, Apollo Bunder, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture of the latest design, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, table ornaments, Chinese and Japanese flower vases, handsome glass door almyras, &c., &c., the property of Captain VINCENT.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF THE BAPTY FLOUR MILL AT FALKLAND ROAD, NEAR GRANT ROAD.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the spot by instructions of the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Cowasjee Eduljee Patel, the mortgagor, the undermentioned immoveable property together with the machinery, articles, and things belonging thereto, and hereinafter referred to.

IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land, with the mill buildings houses, shops, bungalows, godowns, and offices erected thereon, situate on the north-east side of the Falkland Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6,143 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos 201, 202, new No 18727, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 2169 and 2465 and street Nos 237, 229 and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the north partly by a road leading into the Falkland Road called Bapty Road and partly by the property of Rutonjee Dhunjibhai, on or towards the east by the properties belonging to the late Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit Baronet the said Rutonjee Dhunjibhai and Soomar Mahomed Essa, on or towards the south partly by the properties of Ramrutton Succaram and Abdoolali and partly by a temple, and on or towards the west partly by the property of the said Abdoolali and partly by the Falkland Road.

MOVEABLE PROPERTY.

All engines, boilers, mill gear, fixed and moveable machinery, mill accessories, plant, fixtures, implements, tools, and all other articles and things of the nature of or appertaining to machinery, which are now upon the said hereditaments and premises.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the said mortgagees or to Messrs. Craigie Lynch, and Owen, Attorneys for the Bank, at their office Standard Buildings, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of coloured and grey piece-goods:—

AT 1-30. P.M.

1 handsome strong rubber tyred victoria on half cee spring with a handsome strong bay Arab galloway and a set of harness.
1 strong-built vis-a-vis in very good order.
1 second-hand strong office shigram.
1 chestnut C. B. pony 13-2, 5 years, perfectly quiet in saddle and harness.

AUCTION SALE OF BICYCLES, ACCESSORIES, CYCLE REPAIRING LATHES, &C.

On MONDAY, the 4th proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Byculla, next to Fitzgerald Hotel, the stock-in-trade of Messrs. Jehangir and Co., Cycle Dealers, closing their business: consisting of ladies and gentlemen's bicycles, bicycle accessories, lamps, bells, pumps, stands, cycle repairing instruments, lathes, glass door cupboards, &c., &c.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF FUTEHMARIES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Koliwada, Thana, by order of Mr. Oosman Jamal, Executor of the last will and testament of the late Hakimjee Devisha Shamlal:—

1 fatehmari "Mahamoodi" No. 4938, 650 candies.
1 ,, "Daria Bahadar" No. 4932, 600 candies.
1 ,, "Fateh Dowlat" No. 4732 600 candies.
1 ,, "Jamna Sagar" No. 4669, 600 candies.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 30th July, 1902.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the corner of Church Gate Street, Fort, opposite the Floral Fountain, the following fancy goods, consisting of glassware in variety, breakfast sets, cups and saucers platedware, porcelain table ornaments, majolica and terracotta figures and busts, fancy lamps, clocks, time-pieces, toys, &c.

The above is on view.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE NEW FURNITURE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Share Bazaar, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household new furniture, made by Madrasi carpenters, such as drawing-room suits lined plush, bevelled mirror, back sideboards and cabinets, dining table and chairs, easy chairs revolving and plain topped office tables, single and double new designed bedsteads, brass double bedstead, bevelled mirror door single and double almiras and wardrobes, marble-topped dressing and washband tables, reclining and half-back sofas, carpets, clock by James McCabe, Royal Exchange, London, Austrian safes on stands, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, Etc,

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 31st Inst., at 1 p. m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the old office of Messrs Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co, in Green Street, Fort, a quantity of office furniture, etc. consisting of writing tables of 2, 4 and 8 drawers, pigeon holes, cupboards, benches with caine seats, brass railing counters, platform scales with weights, iron chains, copying presses, partitions, book case, pictures, cotton sample bailing press, corrugated iron sheets, telephone house, etc,

The property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE BUNGALOW ON DADUR ROAD NEAR THE G. I. P. R. STATION.

On SUNDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the concerned, the following valuable property, viz:—

All that piece of foras freehold new salt batty ground, together with the bungalow, outhouses, and well built thereon, situate without the Fort, in Bombay, at or near Dadur, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 473, new No. 12480, and new Survey No. 1-2007, and assessed by the Municipality under ward No. 531, and Street No. 167, Dadur Road, containing by admeasurement 2,276 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the road from Bombay to Mahim, on the west by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, on the north by the property of Sorabji Dinshaw Sopariwalla, and on the south by the property of Haji Jan Mahomed Latiff. Private offers will be received by the auctioneers before the day of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF SHOP FURNITURE, GAS AND OTHER FITTINGS AND GOOD WILL OF THE VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, AT CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

On a date to be fixed hereafter Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction the whole of the furniture, fittings, glassware, crockery, platedware, gas fittings, provisions, perfumery, copper ice cream moulds, large size English ice box, large size stove, etc., of the Vienna Confectionery, also recipe of the different varieties of ice creams.

Full particulars will be given hereafter,

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 30th July, 1902.

WHY COUGH?
WHY COUGH?
WHY COUGH?

There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Simple, but sure in action, they can be taken by the most delicate.

KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES

If you cannot sleep for coughing, one Keating's Lozenge will set you right. They at once check the cough and remove the cause. An enormous sale all over the world during the past 80 years proves their great value.

GIVE INSTANT RELIEF.
GIVE INSTANT RELIEF.
GIVE INSTANT RELIEF.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold everywhere in bottles by all Chemists.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C. BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10, Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong

No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.

WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or of
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CHALLENGE COMPETITION.
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With Cast Iron or Gunmetal Hubs.
AUTOMATIC NUMBERING MACHINES.
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Mother Tinctures, powders and high dilutions Schussler's Tissue Remedies, all at 2 as. per dram. Externals, pills and low dilutions, at 1½ as. per dram.

	Rs.	a.	p.
A box of the 30 principal medicines... ...	2	12	0
In 1 dram phials	3	4	0
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Manual of Homoepathy	3	4	0
Domestic Indicator, by Dr. W. Schwabe ...	0	8	0
Homoepathic Guide, by Dr Luyties... ...	0	8	0
Biochemic Guide, by Dr. Luyties	0	8	0
Biochemistry, by J. B. Chapman, M. D. ...	4	0	0

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AT 4 ANNAS PER TUBE.

A box of the 33 Specifics	7	0	0
A small trial box of the 16 principal remedies	2	8	0
Guide for the same	4	0	0

N.B.—All the profits go to the Leper Asylum Hospital, and the Poor House.

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CHLORODYNE.

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false*.

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1864.

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IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—

J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street, London, W. Ct.

PURE MILK COMBINED WITH WHEAT AND BARLEY MALT.

Full Nourishment. partly predigested. Sterilized.

Horlick's Malted Milk

THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS IN ALL CLIMATES.

IN POWDER FORM.

LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.

KEEPS INDEFINITELY.

OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

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TURNER, HOARE & Co.,
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BY

CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B

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In the presence of Representatives of Local Newspapers and the Public to witness the bonafide Drawing.

Rs. 5,000

DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.

The manufacturers to further extend the popularity of their specialities in this country will give Rs. 5,000 in cash to the purchasers

—OF A—

SILVER OPEN-FACE LADY'S KEY-LESS WRIST WATCH, 12 LINED,

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GENT'S SILVER WATCH, 16 LINED, RS. 8.

WITH 5 YEAR'S GUARANTEE.

These watches are well-finished and WELL WORTH THE MONEY

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We highly recommend this time-piece. There is nothing in the market to compare with this world-renowned Time-piece, for which we give a guarantee for 5 years, that during this period we undertake to put right, free of charge, all minor accidents, including, breakage of mainsprings, and oil etc.,

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Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaires, Rs. 2-8.

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DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 2.

PRIZES.	Rs.
1 Prize	1,000
1 Do.	500
1 Do.	250
2 Prizes Rs. 125 each	250
2 Do. ,, 100 ,, ...	200
2 Do. ,, 75 ,, ...	150
4 Do. ,, 50 ,, ...	200
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100 Do. ,, 10 ,, ...	1,000
200 Do. ,, 5 ,, ...	1,000
200 Do. ,, 1 ,, ...	200
523 Prizes Total ...	5,000

N.B.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. system only.

C. ARDESHER & Co.

SOLE AGENTS,
Art Jewellers and Watch Manufacturers,
11 8, Dhurrumtollah Street, CALCUTTA.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JULY 28.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£95 1-2	= — 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes	£100 1-4	= — 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£109	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities	£65	= do.
Bar Silver in London	24 7-16	= do.
Do. 2 months hence	24 5-16	= — 1-16
Do. New York	53	= unchanged
Exchange on London at Paris, 25·16		= do.
Berlin Cheques on London	20·48 1-4	– plus 1-14
Do. New York	4·87 7-8	– unchanged.
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent.		= do.
„ Short London Bills 2 1-2 „		= do.
„ Indian Bank Bills 2 3-4 „		= do.
3 months Fine Trade Bills 2 7-8 „		– do.
6 Do. Do. 3 3-8 „		– do.
Interest, day to day loans 2 3-8 „		– plus 3-8
Do. 7 day market loans 2 1-2 „		– plus 1-4

Metals, &c., unchanged.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 6,000. Spot 4 29-32. Sold on speculation and for export 500. Imports 4,000. Arrivals closed easier.

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	
4·41	4·35	4·22	4·16	
— 1	— 1	— 2	— 1	
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
4·12	4·11	4·11	4·11	4·11
— 2	— 2	— 2	— 2	— 2

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	3,000 Bales.
„ Last year	......
Exports to Great Britain	nil
„ Continent	11,000
Mid-Uplands	9 1-16
Futures, month of July	8·45 — 5
Do. do. Dec.	7·54 — 13
Coffee	5 7-16

In New Orleans—

Spot	8 13-16
Futures month of Sept.	7·74 — 11
Do. Dec.	7·43 — 10

Closing tone steady.

White—Karachi wheat 28 1-4 Aug.-Sept. Sellers. Para Rubber 2s. 11 3-4d.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Monday, 28th July, 1902 :—

Cotton	1,166	bales.
Wheat	2,690	cwts.
Linseed	246	„
Rapeseed	2,556	„
Gingellyseed	68	„
Poppyseed	239	„
Groundnuts	273	„
Castorseed	3,579	„
Rice	14,007	„
Myrabollams	807	„
Cottonseed	2,003	„

Exports of gold bars per s. s. Massilia to London Rs. 9,38,812.

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, JULY 29.

EXCHANGE—Tone quiet.

Bank T. T.				1s 3 15-16d
Bank Demand				1s 3 15-16d
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight			D. A.	1s 4 1-8d
Do	6 do	do		1s 4 7-32d
French Francs	3 do	do		169 1-4
Marks	3 do	do		137 1-2
Hongkong	30	Days Sight		129 1-4
Shanghai	30	„	„	171 1-2
Japan	30	„	„	161

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent.—steady,

Cash	97-15
1st Settlement	97-15
2nd do.	97-11

Money Market—Tone very easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England	since 6th February		3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do.	17th July	3	do.
Bank of Bengal	do.	10th July	3	do.
Bank of Madras	do.	30th June	4	do.

SEEDS.—

Linseed.—Tone firm.		
Ready / Forward	9	12
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.		
Brown Cawnpore, Ready / Do. Forward	6	4
Yellow Cawnpore Ready / do. Forward	6	12
Yellow Guzerat, Ready / do. Forward	7	4
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.		
Ready / Forward	8	9
Castorseed—Tone steady.		
Ready / Forward	26	12 to 27.

Liverpool opening telegram.

Tone—easier.

Estimated sales	8,000
Imports	4,000

July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
4·39	4·24	4·20	4·14
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March.
4·10	4·9	4·9	4·9
March-Apr.			
4·9			

COTTON.—The local market is unchanged and there is little business passing at Colaba to-day. The mills are still in the market to a small extent, and Japan shippers are making inquiries.

Telegraphic message from Shanghai reports the following :—

Fortnightly sales 6,000 bales

Unsold Stock estimated at 50,000 Bales.

Market steady firm.

Exchange quotation, Rs. 174 1-2.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier.

Surats quiet.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	95 1-2
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	109
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65
Bar Silver	24 7-16

REJECTED MATRIMONIAL PROPOSAL.

BEFORE Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday Nathoo Jaitha a low caste Hindu, was again charged by Inspector Barker with causing grievious hurt to Mahee, a woman of the same cast, by inflicting a wound on her throat with a knife on the 27th ultimo. Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleader, defended the accused. The evidence showed that the complainant's husband died about nine months ago, and since then she had been residing in a chawl at Oomercarry, with her mother-in law and her daughter. The accused, who resided in the same chawl, proposed to marry her, but she refused. On the night of the 27th ultimo, the complainant alleged the accused entered her room, inflicted a wound on her throat with a knife and absconded. The woman raised an alarm, which brought the police on the scene. The accused was arrested the same night and the knife with which the alleged assault was committed was found in the complainant's room.—The accused in his defence said he had expressed his desire to the complainant to marry her. She refused and said if he persecuted her she would bring him into trouble. He denied having entered her room on the night in question and cut her throat.—The medical evidence as to whether the wound was self-inflicted or otherwise, was on doubtful.—The Magistrate in disposing of the case remarked that the medical evidence went to show that it was not possible to inflict the wound in the manner described by the complainant ; and that if the wound was had been inflicted by another man the assailant must have been behind her head There was no light in the room and it was not possible for the complainant to see her assailant's face. The complainant in her evidence stated that the accused had struck a match while cutting her throat. But it was not possible for the accused to strike a match and cut her throat simultaneously. On the whole, the magistrate observed, the circumstances pointed to the wound being self-influcted, but as there was no positive evidence on that point no compensation could be allowed to the accused. The accused was therefore acquitted.

BOMBAY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

UNDER the auspices of Teachers' Association of Bombay a series of lectures on educational subjects will be given during the next three months. The first lecture will be given to-day at the Elphinstone-High School when Professor J. N. Fraser will deliver an address on "The Moral Element in Historical Teaching." The other lecturers during the season will be Mr. J. D. Bharda ; Professor A. L. Covernton, Miss. A. M Bealey, Rev. Dr. Mackichan, Mr. J. MacDonald and Mr. N. G. Welinker.

H. H. THE RAO OF CUTCH, will leave Bombay from the Victoria Terminus station for Poona tomorrow at 2 p. m., instead of 10-50 as previously announced.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DICKSON—July 25, at Monteith's Road, Egmore, the wife of William Dickson, of a daughter.

KINNEY—July 23, at Calcutta, Alexander Kinney, of a daughter.

DEATH.

WICKES—July 19, at the Pharmacy, Peshawar, Sarah, the the dearly loved wife of Charles H Wickes, in her 71st years.

KEMP'S

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN

A PURE EXTRACT of the Flesh and bones carefully freed from fat. Dissolved in hot water, it forms a most nutritious food for invalids or infants. It is frequently, in emergencies like Sea-sickness, the only food patients can bear.

KEEPS IN PERFECTLY GOOD CONDITION MANY WEEKS AFTER BEING OPENED.

Per Jar, Re. 1-12.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 36m. Sun sets, 6h. 37m. High water, 6-58m., 6-33a. Low water, 0-3m., 0-52a.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.

Gymkhana Mounted Sports.

Orient-Club, annual meeting, 6 p.m.

Organ Recital St. Peter's Church Mazagon, 6 p.m.

Lecture by Professor J N. Fraser.—"The Moral Element in Historical Teaching, Elphinstone High School, 5-30 p.m.

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.—The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, to-day, at 5-30 P.M. "The Singing Games of Behar," by Mr. Sarat Chundra Mitra, M. A., B. L., of Hatwa, Behar.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—On Monday evening one Dhurma Arjoon, a Hindu, attempted to commit suicide by jumping into the sea from Apollo Bunder. The incident was noticed by Sub-inspectors Minaham and Browning, who took immediate steps for the rescue of the man and he was safely brought ashore within a few minutes. The man has been kept in the Mazagon Lunatic cells under medical observation.

AN OPEN VERDICT.—The dead body of a Hindu lad, name unknown, was, on Monday found floating in Mumbadevi Tank by a police ramosee on duty The police had the body removed from the tank. The deceased appeared to be a Brahmin, from the sacred thread he had on his person. There was a gold ear-ring in the right ear. The body was not identified, although seen by many people. At an inquest held by Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner, the jury returned an open verdict.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ceylon, Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per transport s. s. Englishman, via Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 a. m. on the 2nd August.—A mail for Egypt and Europe via Marseilles consisting of letters and packets especially marked for transmission per Messageries Maritime's s. s. Ernest Simons will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch at 9 a. m. to-morrow. Letters, &c., for Aden, Seychelles, Mauritius, and Madagascar ports will also be despatched by this steamer.

THE BAI SAKARBAI DINSHAW PETIT HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the first of June last, there were 37 horses, 169 bullocks, 1 cat and 2 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month of June 32 horses, 140 bullocks, 2 cows, 11 buffaloes, and 20 dogs were admitted, and during the same month 40 horses 142 bullocks, 2 cows, 2 buffaloes, 1 cat and 9 dogs were discharged from the hospital. 1 case among horses, 1 case among bullocks, 1 case among cows, 4 cases among buffaloes, and 6 cases among dogs proved fatal during the pastmonth. The following animals were treated as out-patients during the month :—5 horses, 3 bullocks, 1 buffalo, 31 dogs, 2 monkeys, 1 cat and 6 parrots.

DROWNING FATALITY TO A CHILD—In Nesbit Road yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne Coroner, held an inquest regarding the death of Bhoalibai, a Hindu girl, aged two years. The deceased was the daughter of one Juien Raojo, a ghorrawalla employed in the service of a Parsi gentleman and residing in his master's bungalow in Nesbit Road. Yesterday afternoon, while the mother, Soni, was engaged in grinding corn at her hand mill, the child was playing about the room. Shortly after she missed the child and searched for her. She went to the tank in the compound and found the deceased floating on the surface of the water, face downward. The mother at once removed the child from water but found life was extinct. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

CHEATING.—Yesterday, morning at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Karsondas Chahilda, Third Presidency Magistrate Inspector Jones charged Bala Apa, a coachman, with cheating Mr. Fredrick Fitzgerald, manager of the Vacuum Oil Company, in respect of Rs. 17. It appeared from the evidence that accused was in the employ of Messrs. Anderson and Company, and was ordered by his masters to drive a horse hired by the Company to the Vacuum Oil Company. Accused got a fortnight's leave on the 23rd May last and got a loan of Rs. 17 from Mr. Fitzgerald. Accused then disappeared. The defence was that the money was given as a "bakhshis." The Mgistrate sentenced himtothreu month's rigorous imprisonment.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	4
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	0	0	20
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	0	0	17
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmi	0	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	1	20
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	9
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	10
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	6
Total	1	1	92
Total plague deaths to date	119,445	99,080	
Same date last year	5	19	112

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 643 as against 606 during the previous week. Of the total number 28 died of plague which showed a decrease of nine over the preceding week. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 725 which included 107 deaths from plague.

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

We strongly recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a most delightful sensation of coolness, freshness and purity, it invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening and cooling effects are Simply Magical. Tired or Tender feet are instantly relieved. Book on bottle contains full directions.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists throughout the British Empire. Beware of substitutes. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid." Condy & Mitchell, of London, England, are the only Makers and their name and address is at foot of label.

THE PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

As the political situation and political possibilities in the Persian Gulf are attracting keen attention, a brief description of the ports which are the chief centres of trade, or from their position are supposed to be coveted by this or that rival Powers, will be of interest, writes a Persian correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette". The first port of call for steamers bound for the Gulf is Gwadur, a small town consisting of a few huts on the Mekran coast and, therefore, of course, not a Gulf port at all, but, like Muscat opposite, situated in the north-western angle of the Arabian Sea. Gwadur at one time used to be one of the Indo-European Cable Stations with a European staff, but on account of the unhealthiness of the place, due to what is known as "Gwadur fever," the European staff has been withdrawn and the telegraph office and post office are now worked by a Parsi. Here live many rich Parsi merchants trading chiefly with Bombay and Karachi in carpets, dates and fish bones ; these bones are sent on to China where the Chinese ladies use them for hair ornaments or as combs. Gwadur is known as the most evil smelling port on this coast in consequence of the quantity of fish collected and dried for the sake of these bones ; the fishing is carriedon by a large community of khojas who live here and greatly add to the odours. Years ago, a Political Resident was also stationed here, and in those days the place was fairly healthy. Gwadur is the starting point of a caravan route into the interior. It will probably be used for landing stores for the new Central Persian Telegraph Line, although it is not a good harbour, for ships have to lie far out from the shore. The celebrated cathedral rock is the only attractive part of Gwadur. It would be difficult to decide which was the more trying—its damnable climate or its nauseating smells.

Muscat opposite, on the Arabian coast, is, as we have said, outside the Persian Gulf proper. The white flat roofed Arab town occupies the shelving southern beach, and is flanked on either side by two forts, relics of the Portuguese dominion, which bristle with guns the most of which are old and comparatively harmless. The harbour, though only a little more than a mile long by half-a-mile in width, is more capacious than it seems, and save against a north-east wind is admirably secure. One is struck immediately by the

WONDERFUL STRENGTH OF THE PLACE

which could so easily be made impregnable both from land and sea, while in the little cove six or seven men-of-war can easily lie protected. But at present Muscat, so far as its own power of protection goes, is at the mercy of the smallest gun boat of any modern fleet which standing across the mouth of the cove could soon reduce the Sultan's palace to ruins. Its political value is enhanced by its position, for it forms a strong outpost beyond the gates of the Persian Gulf which lie between Cape Mussadine and Bandar Abbas, and just as eagerly as Russia looks towards that port, so does France ever try to push her influence at the Court of Muscat, but Sayid Feyzul, the Sultan, is on the best of terms with the British Political Agent. Our first treaty with Muscat, about the year 1798, provided for the total exclusion of French and Dutch trade there ; this was when Napoleon and the Emperor of Russia were endeavouring to devise some plan for the invasion of India, and now, a century later, we have to protect ourselves against an alliance of the same two Powers in these waters. A British Agent was permanently established at Muscat in 1840, but it was not until 1894 that a French Consul was appointed there. The population is very mixed and is made up of Arabs, Beluchis, Negroes, Persians and every other nation that frequents the port, but of the trade, which amounts to nearly half-a-million sterling yearly, the bulk is in the hands of British or British Indian merchants, and the shipping is entirely British and native. The French have no trade at all and very little prospect of any in the future ; all their efforts are confined to undermining our influence and to secure a coaling station on the coast, and a couple of years ago they endeavoured to establish one in Muscat itself, having induced the Sultan to support them. But the appearance of a British cruiser and an interview with the Admiral soon changed his views, and the French were baffled ; the incident which might have easily developed into strained relations or worse being suffered to drop when it was seen that we had no idea of making graceful concessions in that quarter. The chief practical result has been the extension of the cable from the Mekran coast across to Muscat which is now linked on direct with British India. The Sultan exercises a very shadowy authority over the whole of Oman, as he is himself virtually under British protection. Our sphere of influence may thus be said to cover all that part of Arabia. Yask the last port in the Arabian Sea before entering the Gulf proper, is merely the starting point of two cables, one to Muscat, and the other to Bushire. It is also connected by a cable wire to Omara, Charbar Gwardad and Karachi.

BUNDER ABBAS.

We come now to Bunder Abbas, which is a long straggling town on the mainland of Persia and stretching along the shore at the foot of a comparatively high mount. Originally it formed part of the Sultan of Muscat's dominions, he having leased it from Persia ; but in 1850, when he appealed to the Resident at Bushire to save it from the Persian Governor of Fars who was then threatening it, our representative was unable to act promptly on his own responsibility, and the Sultan was left to his own resources. He succeeded in staving off surrender by payments to the Governor, and twenty years later the Sultan's rule in Kishim, Ormuz and Bunder Abbas came to an end. We have now a British Resident established there, but the climate is a trying one. It has a fine harbour and is the starting point of the caravan route to Kerman and Yezd, and will be used as one of the ports for forwarding stores for the new telegraph line. Bunder Abbas is supposed to be ardently coveted by Russia as the terminus of a railway line from Ashkabad, through Meshed and Kerman to the coast. Such a direct line, however, would be very difficult if not impracticable. The most feasible line would run from Bunder Abbas to Ispahan, whence there would be alternative routes one almost due north to Teharan and thence east and by north to Meshed, the other much more circuitous, but in part constructed southeast through Yezd and Kerman to the Baluchistan frontier to join the projected line from Nushki, Quetta and Chaman, thence to Kandahar and Herat where it forks to Meshed and to the existing Kushk-Mery Railway. The mere mention of these names is sufficient to show that political questions of the gravest kind are involved in the construction, or perhaps it would be more practical to say the non-construction of those lines which as yet are merely in the visionary stage to be realised no doubt some day but scarcely until war has cleared away the chief political obstacles.

Luigale is a fairly large, and, from the sea, picturesque town. A great many Hindu and Arab merchants make Luigale their head-quarters owing to its being one of the two ports nearest to the pearl banks at which regular lines of steamers call and from whence pearls can be shipped to India The whole importance of Luigale is derived from

THE PEARL FISHING

which not only employs a large number of boats and men from Luigale but also from the neighbouring Arab ports. Very large quantities of rice are imported every spring from India to Luigale and distributed from there to the various Arab ports on what is known as the pirate coast. The new Customs regime under Belgian control appear to be anxious to kill this trade and drive it elsewhere, as they are now imposing a duty on the rice when landed, and another duty when being re-exported in native boats to the Arab ports ; the object of this regulation is otherwise incomprehensible, but if persisted in, some other port will have to be adopted and the importance and prosperity of Luigale will be at an end, while the Shah will also lose a considerable amount of revenue. There are no caravan routes from Luigale which is not connected with any trade centre in the interior. The principal and almost only article of export is tobacco which is grown in large quantities in the district of Lars. A good deal of boat building, however, is carried on, most of the large dhows and bugalows in the Gulf being built there ; the anchorage is from 1 1-2 to 2 miles from the shore. Luigale like Bunder Abbas has a Persian Governor who is under the Governor of Bushire, the controller of all the Persian Gulf ports.

Bahrein is an island on the Arab coast under the control of an independent Shaikh. Here again we find a considerable number of Hindu and Indian merchants trading largely in pearls and rice. The imports of rice into Bahrein, which are now considerable, have largely increased during the last few years, and are likely to further develope if the Persian Customs at Luigale persist in the imposition of both an import and export duty. Bahrein, like Luigale, derives its importance and trade from being one of the chief centres of the pearl fishery and close to the pearl banks ; it is also of importance as a distributing centre of goods for the overland and interior of Arabia. The name Bahrein signifies two seas, and is sometimes applied only to the larger of the two islands, the smaller island Moharrek—"place of burning" being originally used "as the cremating ground for the Hindu traders of whom there are now about 100 residents." There Fresh water springs over a fathom below the salt sea water are found off these islands, and is drawn up through hollow bamboo canes to the sea level. Nearly all the inhabitants are engaged in pearl fishing, although many have of recent years been employed in scraping the oyster shells before they are packed in crates and exported for the sake of the mother of pearl. The pearl fishers are not enriched in their business, for all winter they are out of work, and they are always in debt to their masters from whom they are obliged to purchase all their supplies. The profits fall to the Hindu and Arab brokers of Bombay who deal direct with London, Paris and Berlin. The boats are built by the natives of Indian timber ; a sheep or goat is always sacrificed at the launching, and the skin is nailed to the figure head. Dates and a fine breed of asses easy to ride and as good as an average horse are also exported from Bahrein. The Bahrein cows are also noted in the Gulf for their excellent milk ; these animals, it is curious to say, are fed on dates and small fish resembling white bait.

BUSHIRE.

Bushire is the most important port on the Persian Gulf, its imports from the United Kingdom and India being very large. It is also the principal forwarding centre for goods for Shiraz, Ispahan and Teheran, and is the shipping depot for exports from these places. At the present moment there are three regular lines of steamers from London and two from India with an occasional Russian steamer from Odessa and an Austrian Lloyd's from Trieste. It is not unusual to see four or five steamers in the harbour at one time. The name Bushire means Father of Cities. Many years ago Bushire was a walled town with towers and small forts at intervals round it, but these are now all in ruins. Now none of the towns of the Gulf ports are walled, the houses are generally built in a straggling and broken line along the coast and there are numbers of mat huts scattered about all the towns. There is a large Jewish population in Bushire who live in a distinct quarter and are easily distinguished from the general population by their different dress. There are no Parsis and no Chaldeans in the gulf ports. Bushire abounds in Consuls, for besides the English Consul General there is a Russian, a French, a German and a Dutch Consul. There are several English firms in the place, and a branch of the Imperial Bank of Persia. The Persian troops are a very rag tag and botbail looking lot, and their charger look as if any sort of corn was totally unknown to them. The English Consul General has a guard of the 21st Bombay Infantry (Marine Battalion). In Bushire inner harbour ships drawing about 20 feet can enter at high water except at neap tides ; the anchorage is good, but is about 3 miles from the shore ; the outer anchorage is about 7 miles by sea from the town, and although there it is good, it is very exposed for boats laden with cargo. All the European residents in Bushire live outside the town from which the telegraph office is 6 miles distant. One cable runs from Yask to Bushire and from thence to Fao. Yask is also connected by cable to Muscat and to Karachi. Bushire is connected by telegraph with Shiraz and thence to Teherane Shiraz, renowned in Persian poetry, several miles inland, has a much better climate and acts as a sort of hill station to Bushire. It would indeed make an ideal hill station for Bushire and the Persian Gulf generally, but the journey by mules is trying to sturdy men, much more so to ladies. For that reason, it is unlikely that a branch line of the proposed railway from Bunder Abbas to Ispahan would run to Bushire, for the country between Bushire and Shiraz is succession of mountain ranges which would add so enormously to the expense of construction that it would never pay its way. There is no route between Kerman and Bushire except through Shiraz which is not nearly so direct as from Bunder Abbas. After Bushire we come to Busreh (Bussorah) at the head of the Gulf, a place which has been figuring largely lately in the papers in connection with the disturbances at the neighbouring Koweit and the desire of Germany for a terminus for the Bagdad railway. This is a region where not only three empires meet, but a focus of the ambitions and designs of half-a-dozen incessantly scheming Powers. An account of it may be reserved for a future letter.

BEQUESTS ALLEGED TO BE VOID.

THE HON. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, presiding at the High Court yesterday, heard the suit instituted by Jairam Naranjee and others against Kessowjee Dewjee and others. Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs ; while Mr. Chimanlal Setalvad, Mr. Bhandarker, and Mr. Bahadurjee, instructed by Messrs. Tyebjee Dayabhai and Co., appeared for the defendants, except the first defendant, who did not appear.

The plaintiffs asked for a declaration that Navivakoo, widow of Petambar Girdhar, had no power to dispose of the property which she was possessed of at the time of her death, as she purported to do by her will and codicil; that the bequests and direction concerning the property, contained in her will and codicil are void as against the plaintiffs; that in the events which had happened, the plaintiffs, upon the death of Navivahoo, became absolutely entitled to the property ; that the defendants might be restrained from dealing with the property ; that a receiver might be appointed, etc. Plaintiffs stated that Petamber Girdher made his last will in the Guzarati language on the 5th February 1879. The translation of the will, which was annexed to the petition for probate, was incorrect in several particulars. He did not revoke or alter his will and died childless on the 10th August 1879, leaving his widow, Navivahoo, behind him. He left property in Bombay of large value, and also some property in his native village Nalia in Cutch. Probate of the will was granted to Navivahoo on the 9th August 1880, and she then entered into possession and management of the estate until her death which took place on the 10th February, 1901. The plaintiffs submitted that she took only a widow's estate in the property of her husband, and that after her death, the property devolved upon them as the heirs of the testator. The defendants alleged that Navivahoo, previous to her death, made her last will on the 2nd September, 1889, and a codicil on the 9th Fepruary, 1901, both in the Guzarati language, and that the defendants were the executors and trustees named in the will and codicil. They had not, however, lodged the will and codicil in this court for probate, nor had they furnished to the plaintiffs correct copies thereof although asked to do so. Plaintiffs had in their possession rough copies of the will and codicil, from which it appeared that Navivahoo purported to appoint the defendants as the vakils, executors, and trustees of her will and codicil, for the purpose of carrying into effect the directions contained therein, and she purported to bequeath all the property left her by her deceased husband for various charitable objects. Plaintiffs submitted that they were absolutely entitled to all the property of Petamber, and that the widow had no power whatever to dispose of the property, and that the bequests and directions made by her were void as against the plaintiffs. Since the death of Navivahoo, defendants had entered into possession and management of all her property, and had refused to give plaintiffs an inventory of the property, or deposit the same for safe custody in the Bank of Bombay.

For the defendants, it was denied that the translation of the will of Petamber, as alleged, was incorrect, or that Navivahoo only took a widow's estate in the property of her husband. They were advised that she took an absolute estate and was entitled to dispose of it by her will. The bulk of the property left by Petamber was spent by Navivahoo in her life time. She spent about Rs. 10,000 in his funeral ceremonies, and had to pay heavy costs out of her husband's estate, and spent large sums in charities, so that little, if anything, was left out of the Rs. 28,923 which Petamber died possessed of. The property left by her at her death was her own istridhan. The defendants submitted that Navivahoo had power to dispose by will of the property she acquired under her husband's will, and also that she had full power to dispose of her "stridhan" by will.

The Court proceeded with the hearing of the details of the case.

THE CAREER OF A MUTINY LEADER.

APROPOS of the arrest of a man at Lucknow, for preaching sedition in the lines of the 7th Rajputs, and the supposition that he is the Rana Beni Madho of Mutiny notoriety, the "Pioneer" says ;—The Rana was a noted Chief of the rebel sepoys, and though such foul deeds as those of the Nana Sahib were not placed to his account, he was a fanatic of the most pronounced type and gave endless trouble till the very last. "I would not be Beni Madho for all the land in Byswarra, nor for all the Begums in Oudh. Our troops are indeed bitter against him, and I must confess I begin to share their animosity". Thus wrote W. H. Russell, the "Times" special correspondent during the Mutiny. Lord Clyde the Commander-in-Chief, was very keen on capturing the Rana, and himself took the field against him, conducting a long and fatiguing guerrilla warfare in very difficult country. Russell accompanied Lord Clyde and in the sentence we have quoted gave vent to his feelings at the annoyance caused by Beni and the methods he compelled the army to pursue. Indeed, from Russell's account, as well as other sources, it appears that Beni Madho gave almost as much trouble then as De Wet and Botha gave Lord Kitchener till the other day. He was so much on the move, so ubiquitous, and so elusive, that one evening Russell made the following note in despair : "A halt ; only Bareilly to be examined, Beni Madho to be discovered. We have 'certain' intelligence that he is at all points of the compass at exactly the same time of the same day, and we have not thirty-one columns to spare to verify these reports." Again, he said ;—"We must now find out again where this wily gentleman has gone to. I could scarcely fancy any task more unpleasant to a soldier than to have to keep the field against such an enemy as this." Beni eluded all Lord Clyde's efforts, and though beaten in several sharp engagements, had to be driven out step by step from our territories, till he finally disappeared with the remnant of his followers into the Terai, and thence into Nepal. It was whilst leading a party against him that Lord Clyde had a fall from his horse and permanently injured his right hand. In connection with the information received from Lucknow that Beni Madho was found disguised as a "jogi" or devotee, we may recall the fact that he was noted for his bigotry and fanaticism even before the Mutiny. In describing his private residence at Shunkerpur, Russell said that "his reputation as a devotee was confirmed by the shrines well provided and furnished with deities in the neighbourhood of his house, from one of which I took a marble elephant, which was in great danger of destruction by the hands of our soldiery, and had it carried over to the camp where it was put in a box in my tent."

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 29.

TUESDAY.—The cyclonic storm from the Bay is this morning central near Sutna. Rain has been general over Bengal, Chota Nagpur, United Provinces, east of Central India, and Central Provinces. Barisal has received four inches, Benares three, Allahabad and Sutna two. The monsoon is apparently strengthening on the West Coast and amounts from one to three inches are reported from Cochin, Calicut, Mangalore, Mercara, and Karwar. Light to moderate rain has fallen on the Burma Coast. Rain will probably continue during the day in the United Provinces, Central India, Central Provinces and will extend into East Rajputana and East Punjab. The temperature of the past 24 hours is in considerable to large excess in East Rajputana, Lower Sind, Gujarat and the greater part of the Central Provinces, in defect in the Punjab, United Provinces, Chota Nagpur and Bengal.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

DHAMANGAON, July 27.—Since 22nd inst., rainfall 92 cents. Weather cloudy and unsettled.

JUBULPORE, July 29.—Rainfall 1·06 inches Raining since.

SECUNDERABAD, July 29.—Rainfall of 25 cents.

THE COTTON DISTRICTS.

Messrs. Gaddum and Company have received the following reports :—

JULGAUM-JAMODA, JULY 28.

The weather continues dry and lightly sunny and somewhat windy. Jowari sowing is completely over and plants are already above ground. The condition of the cotton crop is good. We had 3 cents of rain during the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. yesterday and 5 cents. during the following 24 hours.

DONDAICHE, JULY 28.

Since our last report the weather has been cloudy with no rain but good sunshine at intervals. The cotton sowing has been completed and the young plants are looking well at present. Bajri and Jowari sowings are in progress.

AMRAOTI, JULY 28.

No rain yesterday, weather is seasonable.

BASIN, JULY 28.

There is no change in the weather. The skies are densely clouded and light showers continued to fall. There was heavy rain towards Akola this morning.

AKOT, JULY 27.

The weather has continued fine with intervals of slight showers of rain since our last advice of 24th inst. and 13 cents. have been registered. Weeding, and harrowing are being carried on vigorously and will be completed in a week or ten days. The cotton plants are in excellent condition.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In.	Byculla Cts.	Espl'ade. In.	Espl'ade. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cs.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cts
Previously registered	19	61	26	48	23	98	21	06
Tuesday, 29th July	00	05	00	20	00	6	00	05
Total	19	66	26	68	24	04	21	11
Total fall to July 29th 1901	63	54	58	29	66	48	57	44
Total fall to July 29th 1900	31	29	35	27	31	60	35	75

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m. ; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m. ; and at Colaba from 4 p.m. to 4 p.m

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

(MESSRS. KEMP & Co.'s)

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	22	29
July 29th, from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m	0	15
Total	22	44

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 29TH OF JULY, 1902.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	[illegible]	Calm	0	94·4	75·9	77	...	3·51	−4·13
Sirsa	29·495	NNE	5	97·3	91·1	69	...	2·49	−3·19
Delhi	29·515	SE	4	91·2	81·0	85	...	16·52	+5·18
Agra	29·510	SE	1	91·0	78·9	91	0·05	10·35	−2·40
Cawnpore	29·470	ENE	4	84·3	81·1	89	0·87	6·38	−8·66
Allahabad	29·416	ENE	8	82·6	76·3	87	2·04	12·56	+1·77
Jhansi	29·507	NE	4	91·2	75·1	98	0·57	14·50	−·76
Jacobabad	29·466	Calm	5	103·4	87·0	62	...	0·27	−1·01
Karachi	29·546	WSW	13	92·4	81·7	74	...	[illegible]	−0·41
Jeypore	29·506	SW	3	93·2	79·6	66	...	5·11	−5·13
Ajmere	29·543	W	5	92·9	82·0	75	...	4·86	−4·68
Deesa	29·574	SW	15	[illegible]	82·1	67	...	1·09	−10·55
Ahmedabad	29·595	SW	5	100·3	80·6	74	0·07	3·64	−15·47
Bhuj	[illegible]	W	21	93·8	79·9	74	—	1·83	−7·19
Jamnagar	29·587	WSW	20	96·6	79·7	79	—	1·42	−13·73
Dwarka	29·588	WSW	21	86·9	80·8	87	0·04	[illegible]	...
Rajkot	29·604	W	18	97·6	77·6	89	...	0·95	−16·89
Bhownagar Para	29·612	NW	17	96·6	71·3	68	..	4·16	−5·17
Veraval	29·606	WNW	18	85·1	80·8	86	...	7·56	−4·52
Neemuch	29·564	W	14	82·0	76·0	80	...	8·11	−5·73
Indore	29·583	NW	13	83·8	75·1	87	..	11·55	−3·37
Saugor	29·527	W	8	[illegible]	73·6	92	0·29	15·69	−7·54
Jubulpore	29·470	WSW	6	85·4	71·6	95	1·25	15·63	−9·71
Hoshangabad	29·549	SW	6	90·7	78·2	87	...	10·15	−12·31
Khandwa	29·583	WNW	8	90·7	76·6	76	...	17·5	+2·91
Raipur	29·510	SW	8	86·5	68·9	92	1·32	9·40	−11·42
Nagpur	29·557	N	10	[illegible]	79·6	70	...	11·22	−11·09
Amraoti	29·585	WSW	14	89·2	75·5	75	...	13·41	−2·71
Akola	29·602	WNW	13	90·9	75·4	76	...	11·87	−3·35
Surat	29·621	SW	11	89·5	79·6	79	...	26·91	×0·33
Malegaon	29·604	WNW	15	91·9	72·5	62	...	8·14	−0·81
Bombay	29·662	W	16	85·3	80·4	85	0·05	24·11	−26·51
Poona	29·684	WNW	18	85·3	72·4	80	0·08	10·89	+0·49
Ahmednagar	29·673	NW	14	85·9	[illegible]	81	...	6·13	−1·73
Aurangabad	29·648	W	19	[illegible]	70·2	87	..	6·83	—
Sholapur	29·669	W	17	92·2	[illegible]	74	..	5·11	−2·88
Ratnagiri	29·710	W	10	81·4	[illegible]	83	0·37	52·83	−11·43
Bijapur	29·688	W	6	86·4	[illegible]	84	0·03	5·03	−0·44
Belgaum	29·705	WSW	27	74·8	68	95	0·5	23·94	+0·93
Goa	29·717	WNW	20	85·5	[illegible]	[illegible]	0·55	81·5	+27·66
Karwar	29·719	SW	9	84·2	76	78	1·08	95·26	+23·35
Mangalore	29·769	WNW	7	82·4	[illegible]	88	0·93	9·13	+18·61
Calicut	29·799	SW	15	[illegible]	[illegible]	92	3·35	59·92	−3·21
Cochin	29·837	WNW	...	87·3	[illegible]	91	2·97	58·09	+8·89
Bangalore	29·778	WSW	14	81·3	66·1	[illegible]	0·21	[illegible]	−3·52
Secunderabad	29·644	WNW	12	91·1	72·5	79	0·37	2·49	−8·88
Masulipatam	29·622	WSW	11	97·1	76·6	93	0·75	8·08	−1·98
Bellary	[illegible]	W	14	92·0	76·3	96	...	4·82	×1·43
Cuddapah	29·659	W	6	[illegible]	80·9	[illegible]	...	6·77	−0·02
Madras	29·683	WSW	3	101·0	76·5	70	0·17	4·85	−1·31
Coimbatore	29·781	WSW	10	88·4	70·1	58	...	9·60	+2·77
Trichinopoly	29·741	W	8	99·0	79·3	60	..	2·63	−0·08
Negapatam	29·727	SW	7	97·2	81·5	64	..	2·21	−1·93
Colombo	29·859	SSW	13	87·5	75·0	88	0·28	15·95	+3·44
Aden	29·576	SW	...	95·4	[illegible]	63	...	..	...

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall—J. J. H. = 0·12 (23·61) ; G. T. H. = 0·20 (25·58) ; St. G. H=0·06 (21·12) ; C. P. =0·05 (21·11).

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a few unimportant falls pressure has risen everywhere, the rise being brisk in Sind and Gujarat and at Agra and Ajmere. Gradients are moderately steep.

Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly in the Punjab and north-west Provinces and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been strong in Gujarat, Central India and in the Bombay Presidency and fresh to light elsewhere.

The temperature, both maximum and minimum, is in excess of normal in many places, more especially at Rajkot, Ahmedabad and Deesa, where the maximum is from 10° to 11° in excess. The maximum temperature varied from 103° at Jacobabad to 70° at Belgaum and the minimum from 87° at Jacobabad to 66° at Bangalore.

The sky is more or less cloudy over nearly the whole country.

Rainfall though local has increased in amounts, the important falls being (3·35) at Calicut, (2·97) at Cochin, (2·04) at Allahabad, over an inch at Jubbulpore, Raipur and Karwar, and nearly an inch at Mangalore.

The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast is one and a half times steeper than usual, while to the north of Karwar it is about two-thirds of its normal strength, thereby indicating probability of moderate heavy rain on the Malabar Coast and light to moderate showers to the north of Karwar up to Bombay. The weather is slightly disturbed in the United Provinces, where rain is likely. In Berar, the Central Provinces and at the inland stations in the Bombay Presidency, local showers are likely. Observations recorded at Colombo and Aden show that the monsoon is increasing in force in the centre of the Arabian Sea.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

FLORILINE !—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Rajah, 3,633 tons, Captain J L Leftwich, will sail to-day, for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE steamer Volute, 2,598 tons, Captain H Carter, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Navorossisk, 8th July, with a cargo of 4,081 tons kerosine in bulk.

THE City Line steamer City of Lucknow, 2,371 tons. Captain A J Elliott, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Liverpool, 1st July, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon and Co.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

* H M S Magdala	Capt G H Hewett, R N	Turret Ship
H M S Pomone	Comdr H Jones, R N	Cruiser
H M S Cossack	Comdr M G Cartwright, R N	Cruiser
* Torpedo Boat No 100	Lt Comdr J C Hughes, R N	......
* Do No 102	Lt Comdr J C Powles, R N	......
* Do No 103	Lt Comdr W P Koe, R N	......
* 4 Torpedo Boats	......	......
R I M S Canning	Comdr R W W Gordon	In. Marine
R I M S Investigator	Comdr T H Heming R N	Surveying St.
R I M S Elphinstone	Lt Comdr Gibson	Indian Marine
Margaritta	Capt Baddeley	Madras Pearl Fishery

IN PRINCE'S DOCK.

H M S Abyssinia	Turret-ship
Tenasserim	Receiving Hulk

* Indian Defence Ships.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JULY 29.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Chindwara	1402	McLean			M M & Co
Shahnoor	2198	Smith			E Tajbhoy
Aljofar (Schr)	66	Nacoda			D Anandjee
Kt Commander	2731	Durant			T M & Co
Henzada	1347	Abbott			M M & Co
Nevasa	1945	Whitehead			M M & Co
Upada	3382	Jacobs	Calcutta	21-7	M M & Co
Union	830	Terbjornsen			R S & Co
Sirsa	1675	Tyrrell			M M & Co
Secundra	1674	Drewing			M M & Co
H Bolckow	639				B & P S N Co
Kt Bachelor	4012	Pain			T M & Co
Islanda	3460	Anderson			M M & Co
King Arthur	1047	Mylcrist			B & P S N Co
Nizam	2041	Thomson			T. Morrison & Co
Kerbella	1458	Grey			M M & Co
Sirdhana	2074	Addenbrooke			Do
Nankin	2557	Benton			P & O Co
Colaba	1108	Graham			M M & Co
Aarvak	555	Faye			C Narayendas
Imaum	2705	Penerthy			K N & Co
City of Lucknow	2371	Elliott			K N & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
B	Vienna	2853	McDougal	Karachi	31-7	F M & Co
C	Naseri	912	Delorne	Red Sea ports	5-8	B&PSNCo
F	Thorndale	1954	McDonald	Antwerp	1-8	M M & Co
G	Kilwa	993	Hirst	P Gulf	7-8	M M & Co
K	Rajah	3634	Leftwich	Calcutta	29-7	T M & Co
L	Courland	760	Esmail			Shep'd & Co
M	Satrunjl	547	Ahmed			Do
O	Pemba	986	LeGraud	Basrah	31-7	M M & Co
P	Englishman	4705	Roberts	Durban	2-8	Transport
Q	Secunder	1035	Brebner	Mauritius	7-8	H S Sidick
R&D	Wartburg	3610	Kennaway	Karachi	31-7	Glade & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Indravati	513	Mahmed	M Goa	30-7	Shepd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Asia	2336	Shanklin	Liverpool	2-8	Graham Co
2	Putiala	1929	Phillips	Zanzibar	6-8	M M & Co
5	Dwarka	759	Rothwell	Karachi	2-8	M M & Co
6	Parramatta	2854	Fox	China	30-7	P & O Co
8	Diego Suarez	2424	Leinoine	Havre	1-8	K N & Co
10	Cromwell	1977	Woodruffe	Hull		M M & Co
12&13	Arabia	4167	Parfitt	Aden	2-8	P & O Co
16	W Bridge	2205	Chivers			W & A G & Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
St Mary		Scott	Karachi	31-7	K N & Co

P. & O. DRY DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Oriental	3085	Tillard	London	9-8	P & O Co

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
29	City of Lucknow s.	Elliott	Liverpool, July 1
	Volute s	Carter	Navorossisk, July 8

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Gisela s	Calabrese	Trieste
	Nippon s	Klausberger	Kobe, &c
	Dumra s	Hurst	Karachi

THE steamer Rajah, Captain Leftwich, obtained her port clearance yesterday, for Calcutta.

THE following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Ernest Simons, for Marseilles.
„ Westminster, Bridge, for Liverpool, Marseilles, &c.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JULY 28.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Manora left here on the afternoon of the 25th inst.

PORT SAID, JULY 28.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Goorkha left here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 28.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Arcadia arrived here yesterday evening.

MARSEILLES, JULY 29.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Coromandel which left Bombay on the 12th instant arrived here to-day (Tuesday.)

SINGAPORE JULY 29.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Mazagon arrived here this morning.

The Austrian Lloyd' s. s. Maria Valeria, from Japan, left Penang for Bombay on the afternoon of the 28th instant.

The N. Y. K. steamer Hiroshima Maru left Singapore for Colombo on the 28th inst.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Asia s—43 bales cotton waste, N Peerbhoy ; 25 bales wool and 12 bales goat hair, H M Abba ; 63 bales cotton fly, M Bhimjee ; 65 bales wool, H A Oosman ; 150 bales wool, D Nagjee ; 71 bales cotton waste, A M Moortooja ; 40 bales wool, T Jewandas ; 27 bales wool, N Goculdas ; 4 bales wool, H K M Jaitha ; 51 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co ; 95 bales wool, S Kimatram and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Asia s—2,009 cwt linseed, Ralli Brothers.

Ernest Simon s—2 pots rose oil, F Fischer and Co.

FOR HULL.

Cromwell s—295 cwt myrabollams, D Balcrishna and Co ; 255 cwt myrabollams, E Oomerre.

FOR HAVRE.

Diogo Suarez s—300 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Thorndale s—60 bales cotton waste, A M Moortooja.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Diogo Suarez s—1,040 cwt linseed, N Sundarjee and Co.

Westminister Bridge s—5,250 cwt poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 1,510 cwt linseed, N Sundarjee and Co ; 450 cwt rapeseed, Tyabjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Paramatta s—5¼ cwt ivory, E Pessia ; 12 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co ; 40 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co ; 13 chests opium, P F Talati ; 20 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co ; 1 chest opium, R M Jaffer and Co ; 44 chests opium, H A Esmail and Co ; 37 chests opium, Talati and Co ; 10 chests opium, C Bomonjee and Co ; 48 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 71¼ chests opium, E Noordin and Co ; 61 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Parramatta s—40 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 73 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co ; 95 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co ; 35 chests opium, R & N Talati and Co ; 39 chests opium, Talati and Co ; 45 chests opium, C Bomonjee and Co ; 72 chests opium, Silas E Sassoon, 1 1 2 chests opium, Tata and Co ; 51 chests opium, E Noordin and ; Co 36 chests opium, N J Abraham, 10 chests opium, N Meanee and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR A. K. LESLIE,
COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 30th July, 1902.

1. There will be a Meeting of the Non-Commissioned Officers of No. 1 Company, at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder, to-day (Wednesday), at 6-45 p.m.

2. There will be Gun Drill at Nesbit Lane Head-quarters, to-morrow (Thursday) at 8-45 p.m.

By Order.
J. W HAWES, Lieut,
Actg. Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL.
E. F. NICHOLSON, A. D. C. COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 30th July, 1902.

1. Copies of the Annual Report 1901-1902 have been received from the Press and can be obtained on application at Head-Quarters.

By Order.
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

ON Friday evening a train was capsised by the wind on the new narrow-gauge Khushalgarh-Kohat-Thal Railway. Three passengers were killed and eight injured. It seems that derailment by wind will have to be looked upon as quite an ordinary episode of railway travelling in India, for this is the third serious accident of the sort that has happened within the year.

BY a practically unanimous vote, the Ceylon Anglican Synod on Tuesday last declined to proceed with the election of a Bishop in succession to the Most Rev. Copleston, preferring, instead, to delegate this responsibility to five members of the Episcopal Bench in England.

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A NEW SUPPLY TO HAND
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FULL DRESS SUIT.	Rs. 75	LINED, RICH SILK.
CASHMERE DINNER JACKET.	Rs. 35	LINED SILK, SILK ROLL COLLAR.
WHITE MESS JACKET AND TROUSERS.	Rs. 8-8	FINE QUALITY, PERFECT FIT
WHITE DRESS VEST.	Rs. 8-8	FINE RIBBED PIQUE.
DRESS SASH-BELT	Rs. 5-8	IN BLACK SILK.
BLACK DRESS TIES or BOWS.	Re. 1-8 Each.	SATIN or SILK, FINE QUALITY.
WHITE DRESS TIES or BOWS.	Rs. 2-12 Half Dozen.	GOOD WASHING, CORRECT STYLE.
DRESS PUMPS.	Rs. 9-12	BEST PATENT LEATHER.

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The Popular No. 5 Model with Brass Horn. London Price £6-2-0.
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NOTES.
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BLANKETS FOR MEN.
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JERSEYS.
CARDIGAN JACKETS.
BALACLAVA CAPS.
SOCKS, BLUE GREY.
Do. NATURAL GREY.
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1902.

FOR INDIA'S FRIENDS AND CRITICS.

IN January, the Governor-General in Council issued a resolution on the subject of of the Land Revenue policy of the Government of India. In that resolution it was set forth that the attention of Government had been called to the matter, in a special manner partly by the series of almost unprecedented calamities which had in recent years assailed the agricultural population, and partly by a number of representations which had reached them from sympathetic friends of India, who had devoted careful study to the problem. Mr. R. C. Dutt also addressed a series of letters to the Viceroy concerning the Land Revenue system of the different provinces, and he submitted certain recommendations as to future policy and action. And later the Secretary of State transmitted to the Government of India a memorial signed by certain retired officers of the Indian Civil Service, formulating a somewhat similar list of suggestions. Government, as was duly set forth in the Resolution, welcomed the opportunity thus afforded of instituting renewed inquiries into a matter that has for more than a century been the subject of anxious discussions. The result of those inquiries is set forth in the Resolution which with other information, to which the public has not hitherto had easy access, is now offered in a convenient volume compiled by Mr. J. B. Fuller, Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, by order of the Viceroy. The volume should be very welcome to those who delight to discuss Indian affairs, for they may now do so on the basis of official information, and may be able to discuss land revenue with more intelligence if perhaps less warmth than heretofore. If Padgett, M. P., will but peruse the volume, with a sincere desire to profit by study, it will not have been issued in vain. As Mr. Fuller explains, the Resolution which fills the first section of the book is "an authoritative exposition of the principles on which the Land Revenue Administration in this country has been based in the past, and by which it will be guided in the future"—provided, of course, that an inane Government or the malignant influences of party strife at Home are not allowed to affect it. The reports of local Governments are included in the volume, and for these it is claimed that they not only afford a reply to criticisms which have recently been levelled at the administration of the Land Revenue, but furnish valuable materials for a detailed study of the history and methods of the different systems of assessment which have been evolved to meet the widely differing circumstances of the various provinces. The work is to be translated into the vernacular that all who can may read.

His Excellency the Viceroy in the Resolution of January last told those whose action led him to have the volume compiled, that he was less concerned with the individual statements or misstatements than with the larger questions affecting the land revenue policy as a whole. It did not seem necessary to his Excellency to discuss the economic fallacy that any alteration in the system or scale of assessments can permanently save an agricultural population from the effects of climatic disaster. The relation of cause and effect, between a good rainfall, abundant crops, and agricultural prosperity is not more obvious, observed his Excellency in Council, than is that between a bad monsoon, deficient produce and a suffering people. When the vast majority of the inhabitants of a country are dependent upon the rainfall, it is clear that a failure of the latter must unfavourably and in extreme cases calamitously, affect the entire agricultural community. These are but axioms. Yet the so-called friends and critics do not realise the fact, nor yet that the suspension of rains means a suspension of labour, that the suspension of labour means a drying up of the means of subsistence; and that the latter is necessarily followed by distress and destitution. Those who fail to perceive truth in those assertions may save themselves the trouble of reading the new publication. Those who are willing to study it with the full determination to master the principles of the land policy, will find here all they require, the work by the way being entitled "The Land Revenue of the Indian Government" (291 pages, bound in cloth, ten annas) and obtainable through any official bookseller. The policy of Government is fully defined; but it is not claimed that it is above criticism or free from blemish. Historically it is shown to owe its immediate origin "to practices inherited from the most decadent period of native rule, and its form to changes made slowly, and not without mistakes, by men who were aliens to the country, and could only with difficulty and by slow degrees assimilate the requirements or enter into the feelings of the people". Where habit and precedent count for more than wisdom, there has been need for caution in reform, and logical completeness or simplicity could not be expected of a system born amid such surroundings, applied to such manifold conditions, and to so heterogeneous a population, and subject in the various stages of its development to considerations of practical expediency rather than of abstract symmetry or scientific perfection. All the same His Excellency rightly claims that the existing system, if pursued on the lines indicated, is both well suited to the present conditions of the country, and compatible with its future development, and that the revenue which it provides and which is more lenient in its incidence than at any previous stage of Indian history, is capable of being levied from the people with surprisingly little hardship and without discontent.

So much with regard to the general policy of the Government of India. Each province replies for itself to the particular allegations which Mr. Dutt makes concerning it. As regards Bombay, Mr. Dutt alleged in the first place that since the country passed under British rule, the land revenue has been continuously raised, and is now enormously in excess of its amount at the time of the cession. To this Government replies that a comparison made in the year 1880 showed that the land revenue demand of 1878-79 was very nearly the same as that paid by the country during the latter days of native rule. Enhancements imposed since 1878-79 have raised the demand by fifteen per cent. only, and the general result is that the reassessments of the past thirty years have done little more than recover reductions made during the earlier portion of the last century. It is not quite a satisfactory reply, by the way, but there it is as it is given. Surely we ought not to take shelter behind what was done in the earlier part of the last century. Mr. Dutt's assertion that the land revenue assessment is generally excessive and has impoverished the people and made them remorseless in years of bad harvests is so outrageous, however, that we marvel he could expect one solitary British subject to accept it, and we are almost surprised to find that it was thought necessary to reply to it. However, the Bombay Government denies that there is anything to show the revenue demand to be exorbitant, though its effect on the people has undoubtedly in recent years been seriously complicated by the great uncertainty of the seasons. The regulation of the assessment by an average which allows for this uncertainty, the local Government observes, assumes that the people will save in good years to meet the losses of bad years—an assumption which experience has hardly justified. Nevertheless, says the Government of Bombay, a comparison of the features of last year's famine with those of the 1876-77 shows much that is encouraging. There was but little of the relinquishment of land in the Deccan which was so marked twenty-five years ago, and the proportion of cultivators who sought relief on famine work was much smaller. Except in Bijapur and Sholapur where the crops failed entirely, the cultivators were able to maintain themselves without State assistance, and in those two districts the proportion seeking relief never exceeded twelve per cent. of this number. We have not space to refer to the replies of the other provinces to the criticism which was aimed specifically at time but enough, we think, has been said to show, that the Government of India and the local Governments have given for the most part very effective replies to the grave charges so lightly laid against them two years ago.

RAJPUTS' MARRIAGE AND FUNERAL EXPENSES.

THE rules framed by the Walterkrit Rajputra Hitkarini Sabha for the regulation of marriages among the Rajputs and Charans, as well as for limiting the outlay on weddings and funerals, continue to be fairly generally observed in the Native States of Rajputana. According to the report of the Sabha, there were last year 4,437 marriages and 1,550 funerals among the Rajputs and 252 weddings and 150 funerals among the Charans. By far the great majority of these were carried out in perfect agreement with the rules of the society, which practically have the force of law. Mr. Martindale, the British Agent in Rajputana, is at one with the committee in desiring to see all these social ceremonies regulated by the reasonable conditions prescribed by the Sabha in the interests of those it represents. At the annual meeting of the general committee the Agent to the Governor-General indicated that the number of Rajput marriages in which the rules were contravened compared unfavourably with those of previous years. There were 958 such cases, but they were probably not very serious breaches of the regulations. In former reports information was given regarding the more flagrant instances of infringement, and the punishment awarded, but these interesting particulars are absent from the record of the Sabha for last year. The report as a whole, however, shows that a very useful work is being done, and it is notable that in certain of the states there is a tendency to apply the rules to castes other than Rajputs and Charans. In Partabgarh the Durbar has framed and sanctioned rules for the guidance of twenty-four other castes and in Udaipur the Mewar Durbar has adopted a similar course. The local Sabhas which come in for most praise for a close observance of the regulations are those of the Alwar and Jaisalmer States and the Ajmere Commissionership, while the organizations in Bharatpur, Dholpur, Jaipur Sirohi and Udaipur appear to be the least successful in securing a stringent adherence to the rules. On the other hand in a number of States, compared with a few years ago, there has been a considerable improvement in the restriction of expenditure on ceremonies which provide a great temptation to extravagant outlay. Much of this change for the better is attributed to the support which the Durbars and influential persons have given to the excellent movement initiated by the Walterkrit Society. A similar institution exists in Malwa and at the annual gathering of delegates at Ajmere in March last, representatives of the Malwa Sabha were present. Among the matters discussed were points of difference between the Malwa and Rajputana rules, but these have been left unaltered owing to differences in the local circumstances. In other respects certain of the regulations were modified by the annual meeting; and among new rules adopted was an interesting proposal designed to prevent false claims in regard to wedding presents. The proposer indicated that sometimes persons make gifts to a bridegroom of articles other than the gifts called "tyag". But it seems that in certain cases where the wedding has not, after all, taken place, the donors of these gifts in claiming for their return have put upon them a higher value than their worth. To prevent this in future, it has been decided that wedding presents not coming within the description of "tyag" shall not be made until the wedding has taken place. There is nothing like providing against the proverbial slip betwixt the cup and the lip, but it is permissible to wonder how western brides and bridegrooms would regard a similar cautiousness on the part of those to whom they look for more or less valuable gifts. The great object of the Sabha, however, is to restrict expenditure on social festivities which in India often bring financial trouble and difficulties to individuals and families. For that purpose the Walterkrit Society has an established scale of expenditure graduated according to incomes, and the individual who exceeds the limit prescribed for a man of his position is liable to a penalty which, when the local Sabha is zealous, is exacted, with the concurrence of the State, as if it were a fine imposed by a court of law. In regard to marriages, besides the matters affecting expenditure, age rules have to be observed, and in this direction the work of the Sabha is of value in advancing an important social reform. Unhappily, it is noted in reference to certain of the Rajputana States that last year funerals were far more numerous than weddings, owing to the dread incidence of famine and pestilence, and there were comparatively few instances of breaches of the expenditure rules in fulfilment of the duties to the dead.

CROP PROSPECTS.

EXCEPT in one or two districts the prospects of Indian Agriculture are generally very fair, judging by the reports received up to Tuesday last. A good deal more rain is still wanted in many places, but as a whole sufficient moisture has been received to admit of operations being carried forward without serious stoppages. Madras has received heavy rain on the West-Coast and in the hills, and very satisfactory downfalls have also been reported in the Circars and Coimbatore, but otherwise only light showers have been received. In some parts water for irrigation is insufficient, but the standing crops are in fair condition, and some small harvests are yielding a fair outturn. In Bengal, too, there was a general rainfall, though some districts require more. Here too a fair prospect is held out. Some of the crops are doing very well. Heavy rainfalls have been registered in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, though a few districts have not been so well favoured as has been the case generally. More rain is still wanted for the rice crop. Sugar cane is stated to be in a flourishing condition. Lahore and Amritsar are the only districts in the Punjab which complain of an insufficient rainfall. In the Gurgaon District as much as 8 3-4 inches was received. Extra spring crops have been harvested in Mianwali, and except in Amritsar where lack of rain is retarding operations, sowings and other preparations for the autumn crops are general. The condition and prospects of all the standing crops is said to be good, although if rain holds off much longer, those in Amritsar are likely to be badly damaged. Very slight changes in the prices of food grains have been observed. More rain is still required in the Frontier Province, which only received an average of from half to a third of an inch. However the crops have not been damaged, and the prospect of those already sown appears to be good. There is more water in the perennial streams than was the case during the previous week. Turning to Burma, a state of continued activity is discovered. In Lower Burma ploughing and sowing continue satisfactorily; in Upper Burma dry weather paddy is being gathered in. The paddy nurseries in Bhamo have been destroyed by floods along the Tapsin river, in one district the sesamum crop has withered, and in others high winds are causing damage. Otherwise the standing crops are in good condition. The total rainfall in the Central Provinces is largely in defect, but germination of the crops already sown is reported to be good. In Assam the weather has been hot and rainy. Considerable damage has been caused by floods to early rice, in some places. The prospects of the tea crop are good in Cachar and fair in other districts. A good sugarcane crop may be expected in Lakhimpur but in Nowgong prospects are bad, and in other places they are fair to indifferent. Mysore generally speaking had a fairly good rainfall, and the prospects of the season are good. Coorg and Berar report favourable conditions, but in Hyderabad the rainfall is still very deficient. Central India reports a sufficient rainfall except in Malwa, and the standing crops are in a good condition. There is still great scarcity in Baroda, and in Kashmir and Nepal conditions are unaltered.

THE weekly meeting of the Viceroy's Executive Council, usually held on Fridays, will this week be held on Wednesday, in view of the Viceroy's departure from Simla on tour on Friday morning next.

IN the absence of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General from Simla, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the Members of the Governor-General's Council will attend Divine Service at Christ Church, Simla, at 11 a.m., on Saturday, the 9th August, the day appointed for the Coronation of His Most Gracious Majesty King Edward VII, Emperor of India.

It is stated that the Porte has asked for the recall of the British Consul at Basra, a Turkish port at the head of the Persian Gulf. There are, it is stated, indications that Russia or Germany is supporting Turkey in re-opening the Koweyt question.

THE Madras Government has sanctioned Rs. 10,000 towards expenses for sending exhibits to the approaching Industrial Exhibition at Delhi. Messrs. Chatterton, Thurston and Atkinson are appointed members of a Committee to arrange exhibits.

FROM a telegram, dated the 15th July, from the Governor of the New South Wales to His Excellency the Viceroy, it appears that there have been no cases of bubonic plague in Sydney. Since the 12th ultimo all patients are recovering. The issue of a clean bill of health commenced on 1st July.

M. GOLDBERY, a French commercial traveller, has come to Mysore with his choicest wares consisting of silks, jewellery, and watches, of the total value of 5 lakhs of rupees to exhibit them before the Durbar and the Palace authorities. He is about 61 years of age, unmarried and active. He says he commenced his career as a commercial traveller in his 21st year of age and has travelled all over India, Persia, Arabia, Afghanistan, Germany, France, Algeria, and some parts of Africa, and claims acquaintance with no less than ten modern languages, viz., English, French, German, Spanish, Italian, Hebrew, Hindi, Persian, Arabic and Turkish. He undertakes, says a Mysore paper, to supply one million genuine English sovereigns at Rs. 14 apiece.

THE total number of deaths registered during the week ending 19th July was 451 against 416 and 347 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 130. There were 73 deaths from cholera, against 31 and 21 in the two preceding weeks; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 43. There were 16 deaths from plague, against 20 and 27 in the two preceding weeks. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week against one in the previous week. There were 7 deaths from tetanus against 12 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 120 and 48 respectively, against 94 and 42 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 27·6 per mille per annum, against 27·8 the mean of the last five years.

THE ROMANCE OF SARAWAK.

HER CHOLERA-STRICKEN ARMY AND THE CUSTOM OF HEAD-HUNTING.

THE terrible disaster which has overtaken the punitive expedition despatched by the Rajah of Sarawak against the head-hunters of Borneo has drawn special attention to the romance of this wild kingdom in the South Seas governed despotically, but wisely and benevolently, by a private English gentleman.

When the news of the devastation wrought by cholera was first published, says a correspondent of the "Daily Express", there was a tendency in some quarters to discredit it. But "the disease that stalketh at noonday," as cholera is still called in many Eastern tongues, is one of the most fearful and terrifying epidemics that overtake man.

It was in 1842 that Sir James Brooke was proclaimed successor to the Sultan of Sarawak in North-Borneo, and thus became absolute monarch of a country 50,000 square miles in extent, with a population of about 300,000 people. He was succeeded by his nephew, Mr. Charles Johnson, who subsequently adopted his uncle's surname, and who is now known as Sir Charles Brooke, G.C.M.G.

Sir Charles is one of the few Englishmen who have succeeded in becoming absolute monarchs of an independent State. His kingdom equals in extent the whole of Wales and Scotland. He has his own flags, his own army, numbering some 500 highly trained men, and recruited from the various tribes of Dyaks under the Rajah's rule. He also possesses a small navy, and both of these are maintained in an efficient state out of the revenue of £150,000 a year. Besides these, he has many thousands of irregulars who may be called up in emergencies, as in the case of the recent unlucky expedition.

How Sarawak came into the possession of an Englishman is one of the most romantic stories of the nineteenth century.

Early in that century Mr. James Brooke embarked upon one of the most extraordinary adventures that ever an Englishman undertook. In 1825 he fought for the East India Company in the Burmese war, but being dangerously wounded, he left the service of the company and set off on a roving tour among the islands of the Indian Archipelago.

WON BY FIGHTING.

At that time those lovely islands were the scenes of perpetual warfare between innumerable tribes of savages and pirates. Mr. Brook seeing this, returned to England, and he and his friends equipped the ship called the Royalist. He manned her with a score of picked men, and in October 1828 set sail from the Thames.

No sooner had he reached Borneo than he found an insurrection in full blast and the rajah making half-hearted attempts to quell it. Mr. Brooke overjoyed at his good fortune, readily offered his services, and after a series of terrible battles crushed the rebellion.

For these services Muda Hassim created Mr. Brooke a rajah, and presented him with a huge slice of his kingdom, with Sarawak as the centre.

Rajah Brooke set vigorously to work reforming the people, but the pirates were at first too strong, and the English Government sent out ships of war to co-operate with him. The pirates fought desperately, but eventually were beaten. So enormous was their loss that the "head money" awarded by the British Government amounted to no less than £20,000.

In 1867 Rajah Brook's house at Kushing was attacked by Chinese pirates. He had to evacuate the capital, but with a small force recaptured the town. It was about this time that the present rajah, then a lieutenant in the Navy, joined his uncle in Sarawak.

Sir Charles Brooke is now seventy-three years of age. He was educated at Crewkerne Grammar School. He is a thorough West-countryman, and has succeeded in almost entirely surrounding himself with men from the West-country.

RANEE AND QUEEN.

The ranee is a Wiltshire lady, and a sister of Mr. Harry de Windt, who is now conducting the "Express" expedition overland from Paris to New York. She is a remarkable woman in many respects, and is the only English woman now living rightfully bearing the title of ranee. It was as a reigning Sovereign that the late Queen received her two years ago at Windsor, rising from her seat and kissing her on both cheeks.

Her Highness, who is a very tall, very handsome, and singularly accomplished woman, is a brilliant pianist, a clever writer, and a great connoisseur in art.

Many years ago, the rajah being out on a Dyak expedition, she and her servants were besieged in a fort by thousands of angry savages, but owing to her tact and courage no harmful result ensued.

Her eldest son, Mr. Charles Vyner Brooke, who was at first erroneously reported to have been lost in the expedition which has suffered so severely, is twenty-eight years of age. He was educated at Winchester and Magdalene College, Cambridge, where he obtained the reputation of being a first-class athlete whenever he chose to exert himself. He is extremely modest, sweet-tempered, generous, and charming in manner, and as Rajah Muda, or Heir Apparent, is extremely popular with his future subjects.

Service in the Rangers, as the trained army is called, is much sought after, the pay of from thirty to fifty cents a week being great riches to the Dyak mind. They wear a smart white drill uniform in the day-time, with black worsted braid and black belt, and a Gurkha cap, with a silver monogram. In the night time they wear a blue serge kit, with red facings, and a Turkish fez. They all go barefoot.

SAVAGE ORDER OF MERIT.

The men are quite short, averaging not more than 5ft. 1in., but they are what the Americans call "stockey," and they are very muscular and wiry, capable of great fatigue and well seasoned for the trying climate in which they live.

They are allowed to take heads, but they are not allowed to hunt them. There is a good deal of difference between the two occupations. Head-taking had a peculiar origin. Long ago, before there was a settled government, whenever a young man was in love with one of the pretty little Dyak maids, the father would require that the lover should give satisfactory evidence of his capability to keep both his own head and his wife's head upon the shoulders to which they belonged, and proof was found in the number of other people's heads that the lover had been able to collect.

But the unfortunate part of it was that this led to indiscriminate chopping off of heads. A lover simply wandered round by night, and whenever he saw a handy head, particularly if it happened to be a Chinaman's, he cut it off. This was the origin both of head-hunting and head-taking.

The heads, when taken, are dried in smoke and hung up in the houses, where they look exactly like strings of cocoanuts.

As a matter of fact, the Malays of the present day, despite their extraordinary character for ferocity, are in many respects a very gentle and charming people.

RESTRICTIONS on telegrams for and from Ascension have now been withdrawn. This brings to a close the censorship on telegrams for places in East and South Africa and adjacent islands.

A QUESTION was put to the Government in the House of Commons a week or two ago as to what was the cost of the recent evening party at the Colonial Office, and whether it will be charged to the Imperial or Indian revenues. There is reason for the putting of this question says, the "Daily News" for there are rumours afloat that part, at least, of the cost of that reception is to be charged to the revenues of India. Such incredible meanness we shall not charge to the Government, until we hear it admitted by one of their members. It would be like inviting a friend to dinner and then charging him for it. It is quite likely that, owing to the scale of Oriental luxuriance and extravagance on which the India Office entertainment was got up, somebody has "overrun the constable". The champagne is said to have flowed in a "stream almost as broad as the Ganges" and the effects of the inundation were visible on some of the guests unaccustomed to such potent libations. But that is no reason why India should be asked to pay for this extraordinary entertainment. The proper way to defray the extra expense would be to send the hat round at the India Office, or on the Treasury benches of the two Houses of Parliament.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE KING'S HEALTH.

LONDON, JULY 28.

The King is able to leave his couch and sit in a wheeled chair which he propels himself.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 29.

The London correspondent of the "Indian Daily News" cables:—The King was wheeled in a chair for a few hours on Sunday. The healing of the wound will reach the surface by Thursday.

THE CORONATION.

THE NAVAL REVIEW.

LONDON, JULY 29.

The Fleet assembles at Spithead on the 7th August for the Coronation Day, when it will be drawn up rainbow fashion, and will fire salutes and illuminate in the evening.

LAND SETTLEMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA.

AN ADDITIONAL GRANT.

A Blue Book which has been issued shows that Mr. Chamberlain has authorised Lord Milner to expend an additional half million for land settlement and other pressing purposes, failing which, a breakdown would have been inevitable.

THE FUTURE OF SOUTH AFRICA.

IRRIGATION NECESSARY.

AREAS FOR BRITISH INDIANS.

Mr. Willcocks, Manager of the Cairo Water works in Egypt, reporting to Lord Milner, says that the permanent prosperity of South Africa is only possible through irrigation. He suggests that low tracts in the Transvaal, where Europeans are unable to work, could be thrown open to British Indians.

MORE SPEECHES BY BOTHA AND DELAREY.

THE CONDITIONS OF HAPPINESS.

EDUCATION AND A SINGLE FLAG.

Commandant Botha, speaking at Stellenbosch, declared that if the Africanders were educated they need not make room for anybody.

Delarey declared that South Africa could be happy under one flag.

SIR M. HICKS-BEACH AND INDIA.

AN APPROACHING VISIT.

TO ATTEND THE CORONATION DURBAR.

The "Daily News," states that Sir M. Hicks-Beach proposes to start for India in September. He attends the Coronation Durbar.

THE JEFFRIES-FITZSIMMON'S FIGHT.

LONDON, JULY 28.

The Mayor of San Francisco revising the decision regarding the Jeffries-Fitzsimmon's fight, thinks the fight a fair one.

THE INDIANS' VISIT TO MANCHESTER.

The Indian Coronation troops have arrived at Liverpool after a stormy passage. They are the guests of the Lord Mayor.

JAPANESE VISITORS TO ST. PETERSBURG.

Count Matsugata is at St. Petersburg. Prince Komatsu arrives there to-morrow.

FURLOUGH GRATUITY FOR THE ARMY.

An Army Order has been issued which grants to soldiers compulsorily retained with the colours, a furlough gratuity of seven days' pay for each month of retention.

THE WINGFIELD SCULLS.

Cloutte of the London Rowing Club, has won the Wingfield Sculls.

BRITAIN AND CHINA.

NEW COMMERCIAL TREATY.

OPENING OF FRESH PORTS.

THE ABOLITION OF LIKIN.

*LONDON, JULY 28.

The "Times" Shanghai correspondent telegraphs that the negotiations for a Commercial Treaty between Britain and China are practically concluded. The draft of the Treaty has been accepted unconditionally by China.

Great Britain has expressed her willingness to support China in her policy of reform. China opens Kongmun, Changsha, Ngankin, Wanhsien and Waichu as treaty ports.

Only the article abolishing the Likin dues awaits British approval.

The "Times" states that the quid pro quo for the abolition of Likin is a surtax which will make the taxation on foreign imports between ten and eleven per cent. ad valorem, according to the present system of valuation.

* This message was mutilated in our issue of yesterday morning.

LATER.

The commercial community in London is well satisfied with Sir J. Mackay's agreement with China.

INDIA AND THE CORONATION.

PUBLIC HOLIDAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, JULY 29.

Instructions have been issued for the appointment of a public holiday throughout India under the Negotiable Instruments Act on the 9th August, in honour of the Coronation.

Parade services also are ordered.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE TROUBLES IN RUSSIA.

INCITEMENTS TO REVOLT.

THE TSAR'S PLANS FOR REFORM.

LONDON, JULY 28.

Prince Mestcherski, who was recently mentioned as having been commissioned by the Tsar to enquire into the causes of discontent in the various disturbed distiots of Russia, reports that secret agents disguised as friars and pilgrims are inciting the peasants to revolt, by representing that a new partition of the land would result.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Express" writing on July 4 says:—

The Tsar's project for reforming Russia grows daily more interesting. The past week has been marked by some highly interesting events. I am again enabled to send you an exclusive communication, since I draw my information from one who is very intimate with the Tsar's actions in the matter.

No mention of recent occurrences has as yet appeared in the Russian journals owing to the stringent censorship, but news travels apace in Russia, although even the better-informed people can only discuss the affair on the basis of vague and indefinite rumours.

M. Gringmooth, the editor of the "Moskovski Viedomosti," has now returned to Moscow after having had three audiences with the Tsar, and to the great astonishment of the enlightened readers of his journal, has not referred in type to his meeting with the Tsar. There is a column in the "Viedomosti" devoted to publishing the names of people commanded to Court, but no mention of his name has occurred.

I know that M. Gringmooth, who has a pedagogue's reputation, tendered advice to the Tsar on the subject of university and school reforms. He is an expert in these matters, having been sent by M. Katkoff some years ago to England to study the British educational system, and on his return, the "College of the Cesarewitch Nicholas" was founded in Moscow on the lines of English schools.

The audiences which the Tsar has inaugurated in connection with his search after truth usually take place in the evening, and are continued sometimes until after midnight.

A PRINCE'S INTERVIEW.

Prince Uchtomski, the editor of the St. Petersburg "Viedomosti," had an exceptionally long interview. The Tsar was especially interested in the Prince's proposals.

A new name is now mentioned—that of M. Pereleshin—as probable a adviser. A short time ago he wrote the Tsar a long letter from the government of Tambov, where he occupies himself with agricultural pursuits. M. Pereleshin is the nephew of the general of the same name, who was a great favourite with Alexander III., and in his younger days he was implicated in several discreditable political affairs, but, thanks to his uncle's interference, no harm came to him.

Prince Grozolski, the son of the former King of Georgia, in Transcaucasia, who voluntarily ceded his country to the Russian Empire in 1838, has also been invited to Court.

I have further been supplied with the names of Count Uvaroff and Count Valueff as likely to be asked for counsel, as well as the famous lawyer Alexandroff. The latter defended the woman Vera Sasulitch, who attempted to murder Trepoff, the prefect of the St. Petersburg Police, about twenty-five years ago. For this he fell into disfavour, and of late has been on the verge of poverty.

Professor Mendelyneff, a renowned chemist, closes the list of names as far as I know at present.

The general assumption is that, after the Tsar has listened to all whom he has invited, he will—probably in September—proclaim a new Ukase and found a Russian "Seim," or Council, the members of which will be drawn from the flower of Russian learning.

The Russian Council will not have legislative powers, but its duty will be to propose reforms to the Tsar. On the other hand, the Ministers and the Senate will have to submit all projected laws for the Council's approval.

However much one may hazard as to the Tsar's intentions, one thing is absolutely certain—namely, that in the course of a few weeks a Special Commission will be formed, devoted entirely to reforming the police system, with the idea of lessening their present great power. The wages of the police are to be increased, for at present the money paid is so ridiculously inadequate that they are bound to resort to accepting bribes for a living.

Representatives will also be sent to England to report upon English police methods.

THE HOOGHLY TRAINING SHIP SCHEME.

EARL SELBORNE PROMISES A VESSEL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 29.

An "Indian Daily News" special cablegram dated London the 28th instant states:—

Lord Selborne received Dr. Wallace and Mr. James Luke to-day, to discuss the Hooghly Training Ship Scheme. He was very sympathetic and promised his support. His Lordship eventually agreed to make a grant of a vessel without further help from Naval Funds, and advised the interviewers to make immediate official application.

THE CORONATION DURBAR.

A BIOGRAPH EXHIBITION.

DELHI, JULY 29.

Among the host of attractions at the Delhi Durbar will be a monster American biograph, which will depict Coronation Ceremonies at home. The Viceroy has granted a special site for a building for the entertainment to the proprietors of the biograph now exhibiting at Simla.

The Government have leased Maidens Hotel, Delhi, for the accommodation of those visitors to the Durbar who may prefer a roof over their heads to living in tents.

BANGALORE RACES.

FIRST DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 29.

The races of the first day were run in heavy rain:—

HURDLE RACE.—One and half miles, 7 flights.

Mr. Apcar's Milburn, 10'7, Buros.......... 1
Sultan of Johore's Gaulmi, 10'7, Capt. Randall 2
Mr. Spooner Hart's Chorister, 10'7, Ferguson................................ 3

Also ran Lady Jasmine, and Chancellor. Time—2 minutes, 58 seconds.

PADDOCK STAKES.—5 furlongs.

Mr. Sattar's Ocean, 9'9, Robinson 1
Col. Armstrong's Screen, 7'10, Heroo ... 2
Col. Disarjur's Swiveller, 9 3, Oomer ... 3

Also ran Jubilee. Time—1 minute, 9 seconds.

SUBSTITUTION HORSE RACE.—Three quarter mile.

Mr. Chowdhury's Tecoota, 8'3, Penton.... 1
Hajibhoy Visran's Harpist, 9'10, Robinson.. 2
Sattar's Redoubt, 9'0, Oomer, ... 3

Also ran Knight Templar and Barren Acres Time—1 minute, 21 seconds.

MAHARAJ REGENTS CUP.—One and-a-quarter miles.

Mr. Chowdhury's Wild Raven, 9'7, Penton 1
Mr. Apcar's Peninsular, 9'4, Robinson..... 2
Col. Disarjur's Leonadas, 9'0, Oomer..... 3

Time—2 minutes, 19 second.

DEWAN'S PURSE.—Three quarter mile.

Aga Khan's Evensong, 9'7, Robinson ... 1
Mr. Bowring's Killarney, 8'7, Oomer ... 2
Col. Disarjur's Bellary, 7'0, Heroo 3

Also ran Drumbeg. Time—1 minute, 25 seconds.

SUBSTITUTION PONY RACE.—One-and-a-half miles.

Mr. Black Hawkin's Flight, 8'12, Miljan 1
Mr. Allardice's Sardine, 8'11, Oomer ... 2
Mr. Bayley's Goldflow, 9'1, Maqsude ... 3

Time—5 minutes, 3 seconds.

PLAGUE INOCULATION IN THE PUNJAB.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 29.

It is understand that the scheme put forward by the Punjab Government for carrying out anti-plague inoculation upon a very large scale during the coming cold weather has now been sanctioned. It provides for the appointment from home of thirty-seven medical practitioners who will be offered Rs. 750 monthly each, with their expenses for a tour of six months service in the Punjab, beginning next September. With the large number of doctors who are just now returning from South Africa, there should be little difficulty in obtaining well qualified candidates. The idea is for the operations to be continued only for six months, but in this time it should be possible to inoculate a million people, who will become a material bulwark against the ravages of the plague next year. The inoculation will be entirely voluntary, but the attitude of the people of the Punjab is such, and the confidence inspired by what has been done upon a small scale during the past few months is so great, that little difficulty is anticipated in persuading them to come forward to obtain the protection they now recognise is afforded by inoculation.

QUARTERS FOR R. A. AND COAST DEFENCE LASCARS.

Sites, have been settled for permanent accommodation for Royal Artillery and harbour and coast defence lascars at Bombay, and an allotment of Rs. 28,000 has been made to enable the work to commence.

HORSE BREEDING IN INDIA.

It has been found impossible to carry out the recommendations of the Horse and Mule Breeding Commission in regard to the employment of Sindhi sires for Government studs in Sind, owing to the difficulty in procuring the necessary animals, and it has been consequently decided to continue the present system of employing only Arab and thoroughbred sires in this area.

THE REPATRIATION OF THE BOERS.

The Englishman is now to take one thousand Boer ex-prisoners from Bombay, filling up at Ceylon to 1,628, including a conducting party of two officers and forty men, to be furnished from the Bombay Command.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

VIEWS OF SOUTHERN INDIA PLANTERS.

MADRAS, JULY 29.

At a meeting of the United Planters' Association of Southern India opened at Bangalore yesterday, a somewhat acrimonious discussion took place on the currency questions. The following resolution was carried unanimously: That this Association while yielding to none in loyalty to the Government, desire it to be publicly recorded that the fixing of the rupee at so high a rate as 1s. 4d. has been seriously detrimental to producers throughout India, and they cannot regard the currency question as finally disposed of so long as a higher rate is liable to be imposed.

ACCIDENT TO MR. CLABBY.

POONA, JULY 29.

Mr. Clabby, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, in the Military Accounts office, met with a rather serious accident while out shooting the other day near Katraj tank.

He was walking with a full-cocked gun near the bank, when he unfortunately missed his footing on the wet stone, fell forward, the gun being discharged, and the charge lodging in his right thigh.

He was brought into Poona in a weak state from loss of blood, and was taken to the Sassoon Hospital, where twenty-three pellets were extracted.

The patient is doing well.

DRIVER JONES AND HIS BAIL BOND.

Driver Jones surrendered to bail in the court of the district magistrate this afternoon. The bail bond was renewed and he was released pending the fixing of the date for trial.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, JULY 29.

Field service postal privileges are sanctioned for troops employed west of the Dera Ismail Khan-bannu line in connection with the recent Mahsud blockade operations.

The War Office have ruled that officers of the unemployed supernumerary list are to be viewed as in the same category as officers on retired pay who are held ineligible for appointment as companions of the military division of the Order of the Bath.

The extent of the demands made upon the Indian medical service for mobilisation and other purposes is illustrated by the fact that out of 177 native regiments no fewer than 120 are at present said to be without their permanent medical officer 158 families of 7th Madras Infantry in excess of accommodation at Saugor are to be granted passages to their homes.

Major Spilsburg, R. E. Superintending Engineer Public Works, Rajputana, is permitted to retire with effect from the 2nd August.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz, Teneriffe, perfect, Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Communication with Bolama interrupted.

Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.

Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique, Guadaloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia St. Vincent, St. Lucia, and Grenada interrupted. Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz. Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Code addresses should not be used.

Land commication with Annam and Tonkin is restored on one line.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24th hours ending at 8 p. m. on the 29th July 1902.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	—	—	—	—
Teheran	29	2	20 p.m.	—	29
Suez	29	2	30 p.m.	—	28

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 29th July, 1902.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	9	0	1
" Karachi	0	24	0	1
" Madras........	0	41	0	5

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

THE Bombay Improvement Trustees held a special meeting yesterday afternoon in their offices, Albert Buildings, the Hon. Mr. S. Rebsch presiding. There were present Mr. W. D. Sheppard, Mr. E. Gray, Mr. J. Fairclough, Colonel A. D. Ollvier, Mr. D. E. Wachs, Mr. F. Macrae, Major Meyer, Dr. A. G. Viegas, General Sir James Willcocks, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, Mr. Sassoon J. David, the Hon. Mr. W. Hughes and Sir Bhalchandra Krishna.

IMPROVEMENTS AND LAND COMMITTEE'S REPORTS.

The report of the Improvements Committee No. 4, regarding the provision of open spaces, and that of the Land Committee No. 7 were considered together by the Board.

The Improvements Committee, in their report, stated:—"We have considered with reference to Trustees' Resolution No. 143, dated the 20th May, 1902, a letter from the President, Municipal Corporation, inviting attention of the Board to the necessity of providing gardens or open spaces in all crowded districts that may be opened up in future. We concur in the desirability of providing gardens or open spaces in connection with the shemes of the Board and are of opinion that practical effect might be given to the representation by providing on both sides of the main thoroughfare lately constructed through the 1st Nagpada district an avenue of trees which might be placed about 2 or 3 feet from the kerb of the road, and about 40 feet apart with an open space intervening between them and the line of buildings of about 13 or 14 feet in width, in other words, that in addition to the pavement there should be an open space of 10 feet in front of the lines of buildings, and we beg to recommend accordingly".

RESALE OF LANDS IN FIRST NAGPADA.

The Land Committee, in their report, stated as under:—"We have considered the question of the resale of the lands comprised in the 1st Nagpada Improvement Scheme. We have also considered, with reference to Trustees' Resolution No. 192, dated the 15th July 1902, plan No. 1388, dated 15th July 1902, as prepared by the Engineer, showing now it is proposed to lay out the Nagpada District into building sites. We are of opinion that plots Nos. 54 to 58 inclusive, as shown on that plan, might be devoted to the purposes of a recreation area in place of the proposed arrangement of providing open spaces on either sides of the through main road, and that plots Nos 59 to 62 inclusive might be reserved for Municipal requirements. We are further of opinion that all the available building sites in the area might be put to public auction subject to acceptance with the Board's approval, and we beg to recommend accordingly.

Both the reports were adopted.

WELLINGTON LINES ESTATE.

The Board accepted the application of Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy for the building lease of plot Nos. 9 and 10 on the Wellington Estate.

SUCCESS OF THE NEW LOAN.

The Bord recorded a telegram from the Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, conveying his Excellency's congratulations to the Board on the success of the new Loan.

After transacting some other business the Board adjourned.

THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST OFFICES.

PUBLIC OPPOSITION.

A PETITION has been addressed to Government on the subject of the proposed building of the Improvement Trust offices, on the plot of ground No. 19, forming part of the Hornby Road Estate of the Trust which is situated on the north side of the John Connon High School, and on the west side of the Frere Fletcher School on the Esplanade.

The petitioners are firmly persuaded that a step such as that proposed by the Trusts is fraught with certain dangers and calculated to do a great deal of harm to the public, as will be seen from the following. This plot has hitherto been entirely open, and has served as a health-giving lung to the residents not only of the buildings round and about it, but also to the children of the people living in the Fort. It has also been the means of introducing the fresh breeze from the sea into the Fort.

The ground on the west side of the Hornby Road which lately belonged to Government and has now been vested in the Trustees, having been laid out into plots by the latter, is now being largely built upon, which will be the means of stopping the sea breeze, the benefit of which is now derived by the residents of the Fort.

The obstruction to this passage of air will be still more accentuated when the building operations now being carried on in the Marine Lines are completed.

The outbreak of Plague has established beyond doubt the necessity of relieving and preventing overcrowding, and the provision of open air spaces wherever practicable, in populated localities.

The existence of a well over this plot of ground and the fact of no building having been erected on it when it was in the possession of Government has led the public to suppose that the plot will be kept permanently open to serve as a means of ventilation to the Fort district, which is now overgrown with buildings, and where such ventilation is greatly needed for the reasons above-mentioned.

Your Excellency's petitioners have been informed that the well to which they have alluded above, and which is to be practically covered over by the intended building, is a public well, vested in the Municipal Corporation. From the tablet which is now on the well it would appear that it was the gift of the late Mr. Byramji Cowasji, Banaji and was constructed so far back as 1824.

Your Excellency's petitioners would also respectfully observe that within the last few months a great deal has been said about the inadvisability of the wholesale filling in of public wells and tanks in the city, and that to their mind this is another and a very strong reason against the proposal to cover up the well.

Your Excellency's petitioners would further point out that the construction of a large building on the site in question will completely stop the ventilation of an important public school viz., the Frere Fletcher School and obstruct in a measure that of another school, viz., the John Connon High School.

The Municipal Corporation of Bombay your Excellency's petitioners would crave leave to point out, have been so far convinced of the necessity of keeping the plot of ground and the well now in question open, that they passed a Resolution resolving that as the Corporation think that the wells in the city should not be filled in so far as possible and also as it is desirable to have a space for ventilation in the locality where the well in question is situated, the City Improvement Trust be requested to apply to Government for resuming the site on which the well stands and removing it from the schedule C appended to the Improvement Trust Act. The Resolution so passed by a corporate body of this vast city deserves the serious consideration of your Excellency's Government. It will, your petitioners trust, serve to convince your Excellency of the gravity of the situation which your petitioners have so feebly tried to describe.

The site under consideration is just on one side of the statues of her late Imperial Majesty the Queen Empress, and on æsthetic grounds, if on no other it should be kept open for public use or should be utilized for a public fountain worthy of the situation which it occupies close to the statue of so eminent a personage.

For the reasons above-mentioned, your Excellency's petitioners most respectfully beg to approach your Excellency with this petition and pray that your Excellency-in-Council will cause such steps to be taken as would prevent the plot of ground which forms the subject of this petition from being built upon and the well on it being closed or interfered with in any way.

SD. CURSETJI DADABHOY BANAJI.
,, FRAMJI HORMASJI SETNA.
,, MANECKJI F. H. SETNA.
,, JAMES MACDONALD.
,, PALLONJI RUTTONJI CONTRACTOR
,, M HUNT AND OTHERS.

MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY.

UNDER a resolution of the Government of Bombay a Marine Court consisting of Mr. D. B. Binning, Acting (Chief Presidency Magitrate, (president), Captain F. E. Hardcastle, Marine Surveyor, and Captain S G. D. Andrews, Marine Superintendent of the P. & O. Company's Dock, has been appointed to inquire into the circumstances which led to the collision between Messrs. Shepherd and Company's s. s. Rajapuri and a Pattimar at Harni on the 3rd May. The inquiry will be held at the Esplanade Police Court on a future date which will be fixed hereafter.

THERE are no doubt at least two other gentlemen besides Sir William Harcourt, who have refused Coronation titles. Mr. Seddon is a Colonial statesman whom the King desired to honour in this way, but whose democratic pride proved an insuperable obstacle. Mr. Chamberlain, too, has not forgotten all the Radical principles of his youth, and besides, is determined not to leave the active arena of the House of Commons for the quietude of the Lords. The latter reason would not, of course, prevent him from accepting a baronetage. Either such a distinction is felt to be too slight for a man of his eminence, or he prefers, like Gladstone, to remain plain "Mister".

THE FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

OXFORD L. I. vs B. V. A.

ON the Cooperage last evening a large crowd assembled to witness a game between the Oxford Light Infantry and the B. V. A. in connection with the Bombay Association Football League. The Oxfords started the game with the wind at their back, and in the first few moments got the ball well up into their opponent's quarters. However, the defence of the B. V. A. was sound, their goalkeeper stopping one or two very difficult shots. From a corner the ball was headed right in and B. V. A. custodian was forced to concede another in order to preserve his citadel intact. Pressure was afterwards relieved, and the left wing of the B. V. A. got right down, the effort resulting in a shot which went right out. The soldiers immediately got to work again, and the rest of the half was practically a bombardment of their opponent's goal. Bad shooting spoiled several good efforts, although several time the fact that the ball went about a foot too high was the cause of the soldiers not scoring. Eventually the Oxford's centre half dropped the ball into the gaol mouth, and an exciting melee ensued in the course of which the ball was dashed through. Shortly afterwards half time was called with the soldiers' one goal ahead.

In the second half the Oxfords immediately took up the pressure and during the remainder of the game the ball was kept well within the B. V. A. quarters. A mistake on the part of the B. V. A. left back ultimately resulted in the ball going through for the second time, and before long the B. V. A. custodian was beaten again. The B. V. A. played a better and more careful game than they have hitherto done in the present competition, but they were quite out-classed, the soldiers "forward rank being much too fast and too tricky for them. The game ended.

Oxford L. I,.. 3 goals.
B. V. A,... 0 goal

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. H. M. S. MAGDALA.

A game between these teams was also played in connection with the League Competition on the Oval. The Gymkhana had the advantage of the wind in the first half and soon took matters into their own hands. Their forwards combined well, especially the right wing, and W. Reid at centre was especially conspicuous. He fed his wing splendidly, and in rapid succession three goals were put to the credit of the Gymkhana. The Magdala played a lose game although their backs kicked well and averted danger time after time. Play was all at the sailor's end in the first half, at the end of which the score stood three to none favour of the Gymkhana.

In the second half the sailors worked together a little better, and although they found the speed of the Gymkhana front rank very difficult to check, they managed to prevent further scoring until late in the game. The Gymkhana right outside missed several good chances by shooting over the cross bar. About ten minutes from time W. Reid got hold of the ball and broke right through completely beating the sailors defending line. He shot well into the corner of the net, and thus registered a fourth goal for the Gymkhana. Two minutes later he got away again and scored in almost precisely the same manner. Both goals were the result of fine individual efforts. The sailors were hard pressed throughout the rest of the game, and Taggart's office was a sinecure. The game ended:—

Bombay Gymkhana .... 5 goals
H. M. S. Magdala................................ 0 goal

The following is the League Table up to date:—

	P	W	L	D	Pts
Oxford L I	6	6	0	0	12
Royal Artillery..................	6	5	0	1	11
Bombay Gymkhana	8	3	2	3	9
Bombay Rovers	5	2	1	2	6
Telegraph Club..................	5	1	3	1	3
B V A	6	1	5	0	2
H M S Magdala	7	0	6	1	1

DEPARTURE OF THE BOER PRISONERS.

THE transport Englishman Captain W. Roberts, is due to sail for South Africa from Bombay on the 2nd August. She will convey 13 Boer officers, and 1,002 Boer Burghers, and a party, for duty on Board, of two British officers and forty men. The prisoners of war will be brought to Bombay on the day of embarkation from different Boers's camps as follows:—776 men from Madras, 181 men from Satara and 45 from Bombay. Besides the returning Boers the transport carries one officer, 1st Suffolk Regiment; one officer, Norfolk Regiment; one officer, 4th Rifle Brigade; one officer, R. A. M. C. and Army Hospital Corps. The Boers and the British details accompanying them, will be railed down to Bombay (Prince's Dock Jetty Shed) in special troop trains. On arrival the Boers will be detrained and, prior to their embarkation on board, will be medically examined by the Port Health Officer, and the British details will be examined by a Military Doctor. The transport Englishman has been refitted by the dockyard authorities, and is taking in stores, &c She is now berthed at "P" shed Prince's Dock. The following are the names of the officers:—Captain Glossop, 1st Suffolk Regt.; Lieut. Birch, 1st Norfolk Regt.; Lieut. Meysey Thomson, 4th Rifle Brigade; Lieut. Bond, R. A. M. C.; and Assist. Surgeon Weedden I, S. M. Dept.

A WOMAN DECOYED AND MURDERED.

MR. R. KNIGHT, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, in June last, convicted Imam walad Budan Saheb of murder and sentenced him to death. The accused appealed to the High Court, and the appeal was heard on Monday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, Mr. K. H. Kelkar appeared for the accused, and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The accused and six others, committed by Mr. G. Montaath, first-class magistrate in the district of Dharwar, were charged with the murder of Nili, woman, at Hubli, on the 12th or 13th February last, and with abetment of murder. Nili, a young woman of about 20, lived alone in a room belonging to the house of one Hanmant in Hubli town. Her room had independent communication with the outside, and she had in her employ a boy named Gurshida. On the morning of 13th February last, her landlord noticed that her room door was shut from the outside, while the lamp within was still burning, and looking through a crevice in the door, he saw that she was not inside. Two or three days passed and she did not reappear, so he went and reported the matter to the police. Enquiries were made, and suspicion eventually fell upon the boy Gursidda. A police constable was taking the latter to his superior officer, when the boy said that some gold, which he had got at Nili's murder, had just been stolen from him. He told the policeman the names of those concerned in the crime, and his confession was recorded by a magistrate. Next morning Gurshidda pointed out a spot where a portion of a sack was visible, protruding from the earth. On examination, the sack was found to contain a skull and some other fragments of a female body, together with a bodice and some portions of a red sarree. The mouth of the sack, which was secured with a piece of rope, was downwards, and bottom had been torn open by dogs and jackals, who had devoured the greater portion of the corpse. The remains were identified as those of Nili. One of the accused confessed, and Gurshidda was tendered a conditional pardon. His story was that No. 2 asked him to bring the woman to his house one evening, when he and his friends would make away with her and rob her of her ornaments. Gurdshidda took her accordingly. The accused took her into an inner room. No. 1 stopped her mouth with his hand. No. 3 dug his fingers into her throat, some held her arms, and some her legs. Thinking that she was dead, they quitted her but a gurgling in her throat made them dread lest she should be yet alive, and two of the accused passed a rope round her, throat and tugged at it in opposite directions till all was still. Then they stripped her of here ornaments. The body was put into a sack, which was placed in a cart, and afterwards buried in the graveyard at Musa Ali's Tank. In the opinion of the Sessions Judge, the evidence was adequate to sustain a legal conviction only against accused No. 2, the appellant in the case. The other accused were acquitted and discharged; while No. 2 was found guilty of murder and sentenced to death.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeal and confirmed the sentence of death.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE HENLEY REGATTA.

GENTLEMEN VS. PLAYERS.

THE ETON VS. HARROW MATCH.

LONDON, JULY 11.

Despite the weather the attendance at Henley on Thursday was large, including many distinguished Colonial people. There was a fashionable company at the Phyllis Court enclosure, and the stand and enclosure in the Lion meadow were also well patronised. Mrs. Rhodes gave away the prizes at the close of the racing. The two big items on the card—the finals of the Grand Challenge Cup and Diamond Sculls—were down for decision before the luncheon interval and two grand races were witnessed. A gale of wind was blowing down the river aslant from the Bucks shore, and the crew in the Bucks station had a big advantage. For this reason a good many people fancied the chances of Leander, particularly with Trinity handicapped by their untrained stroke. The race was a big triumph for Cambridge over Oxford. The Leander men, who were all Oxford "blues", were engaged in a stern chase all the way. Third Trinity, finely stroked by Gibbon, rowed grandly. They were in front at the top of the Island, clear at the rectory, and two lengths in front at Fawley. Leander made desperate efforts to get on terms, but they could make no impression on the leaders, who rowed home gallant winners by one and half lengths. The victors were beautifully together, and their hard leg drive told in the rough water. Gibbon was grandly backed up by Dudley Ward, and, with the exception of Goldie, the men finished unusually fit. Two of the happiest men in Henley at the finish were Mr. C. J. Bristowe, who coached the winners, and R. H. Nelson, the injured Trinity stroke. Then came a great struggle for the Diamonds between F. S. Kelly (Balliol, Oxford) and R. B Etherington-Smith. Kelly made his reputation by his fine victory over Titus, and he started favourite. He had the worse station, and for some time failed to make any impression on the old Cantab. On more than one occasion "Ethel" Smith appeared to have the measure of his opponent. But he could not shake off the plucky Balliol man, and off the club lawns Kelly went ahead. From this point he had his man fairly beaten, and going away fast, won by two and a half lengths. Kelly is, without a doubt, the coming man in the sculling world, and his form was a revelation.

After lunch the wind veered round to the north-west behind the crews and equalised the stations. Burton had no trouble in beating Kingston, leading the letter from start to finish. The Midlanders are to be congratulated on entering at the premier meeting. They were a long way the neatest four entered for the Wyfold. Eton made an unexpectedly good fight against University in the Ladies' Plate, but the strength of the holders told and the boys were beaten by half a length. Third Trinity gained another great triumph in the Stewards' Cup. Their from was one of the best seen at the regatta for some time, and they steered a beautiful course. Leander were led from the start, and at Fawley they were hopelessly beaten. Thomas is a particularly promising young oarsman, who should do Cambridge good service for several years to come. The wind-up was tame, only one of the last four races producing any excitement. Trinity Hall retained the Thames Cup by beating the Royal School of Mines very easily. The latter should win some prizes at the later regattas. Then came a surprise, Jesus (Cambridge) beating the more fancied Balliol (Oxford) crew by half a length. The Jesus four steered a beautiful course, and this won them the race. Drysdale, the rowing and Rugby football Blue, was a tower of strength to the winners at "3" The Goblets resolved itself into a procession, with the Third Trinity pair always in front. Summing up, it may be said, that the weather greatly marred the function from a social point of view on two of the three days. The racing was good, and furnished a veritable triumph for Cambridge rowing. Cambridge crews took five of the eight events, Third Trinity scoring a triple success in the Grand, Stewards and Goblets—a fine achievement. Oxford secured the Ladies' Plate and Diamonds. The solitary success which fell to a non-'Varsity crew was the victory of Burton in the Wyfold. Cambridge have not done so well at Henley since 1887, when they swept the board. The Putney clubs were outclassed, and for the first time for many years Leander suffered a complete eclipse.

As was only to have been expected after Tuesday's cricket at Lord's, the Players beat the Gentlemen very easily on Wednesday, the game ending before one o'clock in a win for the Players by an innings and 68 runs. The Gentlemen, 257 runs behind on the first innings, had in the course of an hour and a half's cricket on Tuesday evening lost three batsmen for 84 runs, and so left off still 173 in arrear with nominally seven wickets to go down. Unfortunately for any chance the amateurs might have had of putting their opponents in again, MacLaren, owing to the injury to his thumb sustained when he let off Lockwood on Tuesday, could not bat, so that there were really only six wickets to fall. A more severe handicap to the amateurs than even the loss of MacLaren's services consisted in the condition of the pitch, which, rather fiery all through the match, had also crumbled to a considerable extent. With Lockwood bowling admirably and at times kicking up quite dangerously, the Gentlemen must soon have realised that they had no possible chance of saving the game. The Surrey man, bowling from the Nursery wicket, had disposed of Jephson, Taylor, and Jackson on the previous evening, and yesterday from the other end he sent back Mason, Fry, Ross, and Newton, taking in all seven wickets at a cost of 63 runs. Of course the condition of the ground helped him considerably, but the pitch had not undergone any marked change from the previous day, when the Players scored 238 for their last five wickets. His performance was indeed a great one. Fry and Mason, who coming together overnight with the score at 19 had by the drawing of stumps raised it to 84, put on 25 more runs. Their admirable partnership—the one real stand of the innings—extended over eighty minutes and produced 90 runs. Mason, as on Monday, batted in capital form. Fry, who had gone in second wicket down at 13, was fifth man out at 139, his stay extending over two hours. Except for one or two lucky strokes in the slips, no great blemish on a fiery wicket, he showed marked skill throughout. His 59, the highest score on the side, included seven fours, a three, four twos, and a single increased to five by an overthrow. Ranjitsinhji made a few good strokes, but lifted the ball too much to hold out any hope of his staying long. He was easily stumped at 159, and the 8th wicket fell at 168, the latter part of the innings being only notable for the resolute batting of Jessop, who hit seven fours but unfortunately could get no one to stay with him. Pleasant weather prevailed, and three or four thousand people assembled to witness the finish.

The annual match between the two great public schools commenced at Lord's on Friday morning. All cricketers take an interest in the contest between Eton and Harrow, and speculate as to who are to be the successors of the Steels, the Studds, the Walkers, Mr. F. S. Jackson, and other brilliant University and public school players. Last year, it may be remembered, Harrow gained an easy victory by ten wickets, and the year before won an exciting match, characterized by several dramatic phases, by one wicket. The game opened under favourable conditions, and as the weather seems now a little more settle, it may be once more played to a finish. The thunderstorms of yesterday, with the heavy rainfalls had greatly cooled and purified the atmosphere, and the weather was gloriously fine, the temperature not being too high to make play exhausting for the rival school boys. The ground had recovered under a drying wind and the influence of genial sunshine and when the game began the wicket appeared to play true. Eton took first innings, and commenced with Buxton and Nicholls to the bowling of MacLaren and Hopley. With only 7 runs on the board Buxton fell to a good catch in the slips off MacLaren, and Murray came in. The scoring was slow, but this was accounted for by the excellence of the bowling and fielding. The Harrow men were very smart, and stopped a lot of runs. Their work was, indeed, a delightful contrast to some of the work that has been seen at Lord's this season. The score rose slowly to 33, and then Murray fell to a good catch at second slip by the Harrow captain. In the next over Nicholls was bowled. Williams and Campbell were now together, and the latter, batting in excellent form, quickly put on runs, making some fine drives off each bowler. The 50 went up after fifty minutes play. At 56 Philips bowled at the Nursery end in place of Hopley, and his advent soon brought about a change in the game. At 57 he got Williams caught at the wicket, at 64 he bowled Campbell, who had played bright cricket for 23, and at 65 he bowled the Eton captain. At the same total Villiers was run out without having scored. The batsmen attempted a very short run but the fielding was too good for them, and the wicket was capitally thrown down from mid-on. Four runs later Maclaren beat and bowled Egerton-Warburton. At 71 another change of bowling was tried, Macan, a slow bowler, going on for Maclaren, who had been bowling for an hour and three-quarters. In his first over he got G. V. Campbell caught at mid-on. Sandeman, the hero of the Winchester match, when he took sixteen wickets, ten in one innings, was the last man, and after Bankes had scored a single the newcomer was dismissed by a good catch at second slip by the Harrow captain. The innings, which closed for 72, had lasted just under two hours, and only 22 runs had been scored in the last seventy minutes. Philips bowled very well, rarely sending down a loose ball, and while keeping a good length, he made the ball come a bit with his arm. G. C. Campbell was the only one of the batsmen to show anything like good form, and the feature of the morning's play was the fine fielding of Harrow, who did some most meritorious work. Harrow had about forty minutes batting before lunch, and in that time scored 39 runs. Eyre and Maclaren commenced the batting, and Sandeman and Ellis bowled. When Maclaren had made 11 he gave an easy chance to slip which was not accepted. The score had reached 25 when Eyre was bowled by a ball from Sandeman that came very slowly from the pitch. The Harrow captain had hit well, but the fielding had been very good and it was with difficulty that the ball could be got away. Carlisle came in, and G. V. Campbell bowled for Ellis. In his first over Carlisle gave an easy chance to Sandeman in the slips, but was let off, and when the interval arrived the score stood at 39 for one wicket. Though good at the start the Eton fielding was not nearly so clever as that of Harrow.

This week the Gipsy Lawn Tennis Club (London) hold their annual tournament, while the Leicester championships are taking place at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, The Welsh championships have commenced at Newport, and other meetings are being held this week at Hull, Maidstone, and Burton. Next week the Queen's Club tournament brings the London lawn tennis season to a close, and is the only one of importance in the country. But a small and favourite local meeting commences at Bowdon next Monday. A condition of the meeting is that a competitor who is not a member must play in at least one event with a member. The necessity of fulfilling this condition no doubt prevents a good many players entering who might otherwise be quite acceptable to the management. The surprise of the championships, which were brought off at Wimbledon under the best possible conditions, was the defeat of the Dohertys in the doubles by S. H. Smith and F. L. Riseley. The elder of the brothers was not seen at his best, but Riseley played uncommonly well, and was by far the best of the four. Smith stayed at the back of the court, and although his terrific drives were coming off it is surprising to find the mixed double style of game successful against such a strong combination as the Dohertys. Miss Robb has lately shown such excellent form that her defeat of Mrs. Sterry was not altogether unexpected, but Mrs. Sterry, with Miss Morton, won the doubles, and with H. L. Doherty the mixed, disposing easily of Cazalet and Miss Robb in the final of the latter event. Cambridge, as was expected, defeated Oxford, but the match was no runaway affair, since both in singles and doubles the Light Blues only gained the verdict by the odd event, five to four. C. Palmer for the winners has come very quickly to the fore, and won all six matches in which he was engaged. W. C. Crawley was the most successful of the Oxford representation.

The International Polo Tournament at Ranelagh excited much interest, and as seven teams entered representing England (2), Scotland. India, California the Argentine Republic, and Spain, the competition was deserving of its title. The match between the Indian visitors and the Spanish team aroused considerable enthusiasm. The Indians were handicapped by riding strange ponies hired for the occasion, also by the soft ground, and not being quite able to produce their true form were beaten by six goals to four. The Maharajah of Bikanir (3) and Thakur Buktawar Singh (back) played in first rate style, and the Marquis de Villavieja defended the Spanish goal very smartly. An exciting finish was witnessed between a Ranelagh combination and the Spanish team. When time was called the score was two all, and in the extra period Ranelagh hit the winning goal. The tournaments for the Champion Cup at Hurlingham and the Open Cup at Ranelagh were somewhat overshadowed this season by the International competitions. The defection of Rugby and the Old Oxonians robbed the Hurlingham event of much of its interest, and the Freebooters, strongly represented, scored an easy victory. More attractive was the play in the Ranelagh tournament. The Old Oxonians proved to be the best of six teams that entered, and in the final they had to meet Rugby, who were successful last year. A fast and well contested game ensued, Rugby just getting home by five goals to four, and thus securing the trophy for the second year in succession. The winning team consisted of Mr. Walter Jones, Lord Shrewsbury, Captain Milner, and Mr. Charles Miller. The tournament for the Ladies Nomination Cup has been in progress at Roehampton this week, and so well was it supported that Mr. Miller was able to make up eleven teams. A competition of a similar kind was held at Ranelagh last summer, and proved highly successful : each player has to be nominated by a lady. The final will take place to-morrow, and also to-morrow the Indian visitors play a match against a home quartette. The match on Saturday between Lords and Commons at Roehampton attracted a large gathering of fashionable people. The Lords consisting of the Duke of Westminster, Lord Castlereagh, Lord Helmsley, and the Duke of Roxburghe were just too good for the Commons (Mr. Raymond Greene, Sir S. Scott, Mr. Winston Churchill, and Mr. F. B. Mildmay), and won by four goals to three.

From all parts of the country nothing but praise is heard for the splendid manner the Life Saving Society does its work. The gala at Highgate Ponds, although a mammoth undertaking, was carried out without a hitch. If the carnivals held under the society's auspices are successful the useful educational work it performs all over the land reaches even a higher standard. Figures could be quoted galore, but a reference to a few of the leading items must suffice. In 1891, when the society was formed, only 86 persons qualified for the proficiency badge. Last year the number reached 2,200. As a result of the good work done no less than 10,000 persons have been induced to qualify for the honoured distinction of being able to pass an examination in life-saving methods and resuscitation. Schools in every district are forming classes to assist the parent body. London alone claiming 13,000 scholar pupils. Manchester Birmingham, Leicester, Nottingham, &c., are doing their part, but it has ever been a struggle to make ends meet financially. Is it not a rebuke upon our national boast of discernment that a society capable of the work referred to should have the slightest trouble in raising the required funds ?

In the Wigan v. Everton Polo match, played at Wigan, one of the best games of the season was witnessed. Both teams meant business, but there was a refreshing absence of intentional fooling. The Everton men gave one of their best displays, but in their shooting powers there is absolutely no sting. Time after time they worked hard for and gained their chancel, but inert feebleness in front of goal kept the scoring sheet blank. The Wigan front rank men, as is usual, were full of vigour, but the team's success was mainly due to the superb goalkeeping of Smith. This player was as safe as the proverbial houses. Again and again at close quarters he coolly dealt with shots that an ordinary custodian would have allowed to score. The result—Wigan 2 goals, Everton 2—is hardly an indication of the merits of the two teams on the night's play, as Everton had as much of the game as Wigan, and with a player able to shoot with any force they may have got home.

ALLEGED FORGERY AND PERJURY.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. D. B. Binning, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Inspector Sloan charged Bhaichand Naron, Gordhan Gopal Soni, Shapurji Hormusji Tadiwala, Verjivandas alias Kalidas Bhaidas, Vithal Jamukhram, and Luxmidas Nagordas, with conspiring to forge a will, using as genuine a forged document, perjury in a judicial proceeding, and abetment. Mr. Bowen solicitor, of Messrs. Little and Company, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Olivera, pleader, appeared for the first and the fifth accused. Mr. Dinshaw Jijibhoy, solicitor, with Mr. S. B. Spencer, pleader, for the second and the third accused, and Mr. Kapadia, pleader, for the fourth and the sixth accused. Mr. Bhaishanker, solicitor, of Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga, and Girdharlal, with Mr. Welinker, pleader, watched the case on behalf of the executors of the will of Bai Narbadabai, widow of Jadia Haribalabh Golabchand.

Mr. Girdharlal, solicitor of Messrs Bhaishanker Kanga, and Girdharlal, was further examined by Mr Bowen. He said that on the 23rd April 1902 he saw Gordhan Nursy who asked him to send a notice to the third accused. He then sent a notice dated 23rd April 1902, to the third accused asking him to return the 11 books which he had taken from Gordham Nursy and for which he had passed a receipt. The notice was served on the 25th April 1902, but no reply was received. About that time he saw Gordhan Gopal, who offered him eight books of account. Witness told Gordhan Gopal that there ought to be 11 books, to which Gordhan Gopal replied that one book was in the High Court and two were burnt. He did not tell witness how they were burnt or who burnt them. Witness continued that he had examined the will on the 20th and 23th of August 1901 There was no smear on it then. Witness came to know that there were 12 books in all only after the case against the second accused was heard in the Police Court.

Mr. Ardeshir Framjee Unvala, solicitor, of Messrs. Unvala and Phirozshaw, said that his firm had sent a notice to Bai Narbadabai, widow of Hariwalabh Goolabchand, on 19th February 1901, on behalf of Bechar Jamukhram and his brother Vithal Jamukhram, the fifth accused, for the inspection of the papers left by her late husband.

The witness said he did not personally know if a reply was sent by Narbadabai.

Mr. Hiraji Cavasjee Colah, solicitor, produced a letter sent by his firm to the firm of the last witness in reply to the letter sent to Narbadabai. Witness was a solicitor to the husband of Narbadabai in connection with the execution of a mortgage-deed. Ten days after the death of Hariwalabh Narbadabai and the fifth accused came to his office. The latter told him that deceased Hariwalabh had made no provision for his marriage expenses. Besides Vithal asked him to use his influence to prevail upon Narbadabai to give him some money for the purpose. Witness asked both of them whether any will was left by Hariwalabh. Both of them replied there was no will left by the deceased. Vithal added that was the very reason why he had come to see him (witness). Witness said that Vithal was not at all his client.

Mr. Chotalal Parshotam, Second Class Magistrate, Ahmedabad, said that he did not remember the first accused. He remembered Mr. Sloan coming to him more than a month ago with a Hindoo to have the latter's statement taken down.

The statement was made to him voluntarily. He took down the statements sentence by sentence in Gujarati as he spoke. The statement was then read once to the person who made it. Subsequently it was signed by him (the Hindoo). Mr. Sloan was told to leave the room while the statement was being made.

The statement was put in as evidence.

Counsel for the defence objected to its going in. It was urged that the statement was not a voluntary one, and that accused was under arrest when he made the statement. It could not be taken as evidence under Evidence Act, unless it was in the nature of a confession incriminating himself and others. Accused had on the contrary attempted to exonerate himself and incriminate others in his statement.

Inspector Sloan was then examined to settle the point whether accused was legally under arrest when he made the statement before the Magistrate at Ahmedabad. Mr. Sloan said that on the 13th of June he was asked by his Worship to make investigations in the case, and on receiving certain information he went to Ahmedabad on the 16th June, and on the railway station there he has some conversation with the first accused. After the conversation was over, accused was asked by him if he would make the same statement to a Magistrate. Accused agreed to do so and was subsequently taken to the last witness. Accused was with the witness wherever he went before his going to the last witness. He told the Magistrate to take down the statement of the accused as that of a witness. At that time accused was not under arrest ; he was at liberty to go when and where he liked.

Cross-examined by Mr. Olivera, witness said that he received a telegram on the morning of 14th of June from his havaldar Vithoo from Patan, to the effect that he had found the accused and they both were proceeding to Ahmedabad and that witness should start for Ahmedabad. He therefore left Bombay for Ahmedabad on the 15th June by mail and arrived there next morning. Accused was not under arrest all the while. Accused saw him in the waiting room of the Ahmedabad Railway Station and had a long conversation with him there. No police guard was kept at the time at the entrance of the waiting room. Accused accompanied him to Bombay voluntarily after his statement was taken down by the Magistrate.

Cross-examined by Mr. Spencer witness said that the statement taken before the Magistrate at Ahmedabad was taken as that of a witness. The reason why accused was taken to a Magistrate to make his statement was that witness wanted to have it on record, because the second accused was causing witnesses to disappear. After the statement, was made before the Magistrate, witness had asked the accused to go with him to Bombay as he was wanted there as a witness. He could not assign any reason why that statement should have been made before a magistrate. Havaldar Vithoo was provided with sufficient funds to cover the expenses of the accused on his journey from Ahmedabad to Bombay.

Questioned by the Court the witness said on the 15th June he believed that the first accused was a tool in the hands of others.

Mr. Spencer contented that the identity of the first accused as the person who made the statement must be proved before the statement went in.

The statement was allowed to be put in as evidence against the first accused only.

Mr. Chotalal Parshotam in answering to the questions from the Court said that the person who made his statement before him had made it neither as a witness nor as an accused.

At this stage of the case the Court adjourned.

NOTES FROM GOA.

Our Panjim correspondent writing on Saturday says :—The rains this year have been all that could be desired, the fall to date reaching 80 inches.

Yesterday was the day dedicated to St. Anne, the mother of the Blessed Virgin, and the Goanese, who on the whole are a devout class of people, were to be seen in large numbers at the churches, and as many families keep up the devotion in their own private or family oratories for ten days, terminating with a Solemn Litany sung on Tuesday, by the members of their families and neighbouring friends, it was a pleasure to hear the singing accompanied by the harmonium and sometimes a full instrumental band. The devotion seems to be stronger on the part of those who are married and have had no children. Those in poor circumstances also appeal to her for help, singing the hymn or versicle, "Santa Anna Succure Miseri".

The Lisbon Ministry, finding that the work at the Consulate General for Portugal in Bombay has considerably increased have just sanctioned the appointment of an Extraordinary Chancellor, and the nomination has, on the recommendation of the Consul, General, fallen on Mr. Juvenal de Souza, who has for many year been serving at the Consulate to the general satisfaction of all who have had business there. The Consulate is now well equipped, and it is reported that Viscount de Wrem, who represent now the Consul General in British India is determined to give an impulse to Portuguese trade with Europe, and to encourage it by every means in his power, in which he is well supported by his Excellency General Galhardo, the Governor-General of Portuguese India.

Judge Ozorio de Castro who was been out here over five years, has obtained six months' leave of absence and proceeds to Europe by next overland mail.

The "Sociedade de Patriotica dos Baldios nas Novas Conquistas, which own extensive and rich lands near the Dudsagar falls, close to Castle Rock, have resolved to introduce new cultures in Goa and to grant every facility and encouragement to agriculturists wishing to settle on these Colleum.

It may be stated that all the Colonial Ministers have been greatly gratified by their visit to London. They have thoroughly appreciated all the courtesy and hospitality of which they have been the recipients on all hands during their stay here, and they have also been gratified by the opportunity afforded to them of making or renewing acquaintance with various sides of life in the old country. In particular, Reuter's Agency states, the efforts of the British Empire League to make the visit of the Colonial Premiers as entertaining as possible, while, at the same time, bringing them into contact with politicians of all parties, representative Colonists from every part of the Empire, and leaders of the mercantile community at home, have been warmly appreciated.

MILITARY DIVORCE SUIT.

LOVE'S SURPRISE.

AN OFFICER'S EXCUSES.

In the Divorce Court on July 8, Mr. Justice Barnes and a special jury had before them the case of Blakeney v. Blakeney and Stevenson. This was a petition of Lieut. R. B. D. Blakeney, R.E., for a dissolution of his marriage with his wife, Eva Theodora, on the ground of her alleged adultery with Captain A. G. Stevenson, R.E. The charges were denied.

Mr. Lawson Walton, K.C., in opening the case, said that he would call before the jury evidence which would show the relationship which had existed between the respondent and co-respondent, from which he would ask them to infer that their intimacy was such as would leave no doubt in their minds. Mr. Blakeney, who was now a Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers, of which the co-respondent was a Captain, would shortly receive promotion. They had been at Woolwich together, and had been closely associated in their profession all through their careers till the injury which the co-respondent had now done, and of which Mr. Blakeney complained. Mrs. Blakeney was married by Mr. Blakeney in December, 1895. At that time she was residing with her mother—a widow—lady partly at Folkestone and partly at fashionable resorts in the South of Europe. In the year following the marriage Mr. Blakeney was ordered to join the Dongola Expedition, and he was absent from this country for a period of some two and a half years. In 1898 Mr. Blakeney was appointed Deputy Traffic Manager to the State Railways in Egypt. After receiving that appointment, Mrs. Blakeney joined him in Egypt, and stayed there during the winter of 1899 and 1900, after which she came home, being unable to stand the heat. At the end of 1899, or early in the year 1900, Mr. Blakeney went to South Africa, where he was thrown into the very closest association with the co-respondent, Captain Stevenson, for they had been together since their college days and in the Soudan.

NURSING THE WOUNDED.

Captain Stevenson was wounded in South Africa, and was carefully nursed both by Mr. Blakeney and Mrs. Blakeney, who had accompanied her husband to South Africa. Mr. Blakeney had no reason to suppose that the friendship between the Captain and his wife was anything more than of an entirely innocent character.

Up to that time and till certain correspondence was received by him, he had not the slightest ground to imagine that the friendship was anything but of a harmless character ; but it became of such a character that when Mrs. Blakeney left to pay visits in the country she was accompanied by Captain Stevenson. Mrs. Blakeney wrote her husband a letter, in which she begged him to return from Cairo, as she was so miserable. This was written from Somerset, where Captain Stevenson was on a visit. He telegraphed to her to come out to him, but she refused, giving some poor excuses ; but the real reason, counsel said, was due to the qualms of conscience with regard to her conduct with the co-respondent. Later the petitioner received a letter from Col. Girouard, saying that Mrs. Blakeney had told him that Mr. Blakeney had made her absolutely free so far as her affection and conduct were concerned ; that if she ever loved anybody she might enter into any bonds of any sort she thought proper with the person she loved ; that Mr. Blakeney would play the part of the complacent husband, that he would never attempt to win her back again ; and that he would overlook or connive at any conduct she might think proper.

EXTRAORDINARY LETTERS.

Mr. Blakeney returned to England and he received a letter sent him by Captain Stevenson asking him for his forgiveness, not for having committed adultery, but for being constantly in the company of the wife. Mr. Blakeney sought an interview with his wife, and he found her living at an hotel, a large photograph of Captain Stevenson being a most prominent feature in the room. He found respondent adopting a somewhat defiant tone and when he put to her what he thought a few elementary conditions for the resumption of their relations, he found that she declined to enter into them, and struggled against each one. He gave her a few days to reflect, and she then wrote that she would be content not to communicate with Captain Stevenson for one year, but she absolutely declined to live with the petitioner. Then he received from Egypt a letter his wife had sent out to him, and that letter satisfied him, from its tone and language, that she had given herself absolutely to the co-respondent and it was impossible for him ever to resume living with her as his wife. Counsel then referred to letters from the respondent and the co-respondent to the petitioner. "I was nearly off my head with wretchedness and despair. I don't know what I wrote." "It is all true that we love each other absolutely, and know that it is the real thing, for there can be no mistake in real love when it does come"—were extracts from the wife to the husband. In another letter she proposes that the husband should come and see how happy they were—" We are so happy we don't know if we are on earth when we are together." The co-respondent wrote :—

"I love Eva and have told her so, and she returns my love. . . . My dear old man, I know the world would think my actions wrong, but I am sure that I am right. She has been loyal to you in all else, except letting me love her. I write this to you not as your wife's lover, but as a friend of your wife . . . Eva and I have kept our secret".

Those letters, counsel suggested that the jury would find, indicated intimacy of close and passionate character, which if it existed from a married woman towards a man of the world, and if opportunity were offered for the gratification of the passion, would be taken advantage of. That opportunity was constantly being sought, and he asked the jury to find that the respondent and co-respondent had committed adultery.

LIEUT. BLAKENEY'S EVIDENCE.

Lieut. Blakeney was called and stated that his wife had about £2,000 a year of her own. He corroborated counsel's opening statement. He was now Traffic Manager of the Egyptian State Railways. Before he had married the respondent, who was then Miss Eva Theodora Anna Saton, he had once proposed to another lady, whom he had known since childhood. "Tello", who had been mentioned in the correspondence, was a gentleman they had met at Grasse. He had kissed her and had asked her to go to Paris with him but she refused, so she said because it would give pain to her mother. There was a dispute between witness and his wife over the arrival of "Tello's" photograph.

Mr. Gill, K.C.: Is there any truth whatever in the suggestion that you at any time told her that if she ever met a man whom she really loved, you would not interfere with her if she ran away with him, but would be a friend to her in her trouble ?—No truth whatever.

Cross-examined : On his return to England in the middle of last year he dined with the parents of the young lady to whom he had been previously engaged. His wife was not at the dinner. She asked him if he still loved the young lady, and he replied that he did. She seemed rather distressed about it, but he had told her of the matter before marriage.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inderwick, petitioner stated that he never replied to any of Captain Stevenson's letters. On January 22 last Captain Stevenson wrote : "As the legal delays caused by your solicitor's action have prevented me answering your accusations before now, I am writing this to inform you that I have not committed adultery with your wife."

Re-examined by Mr. Gill : The affection which he had for the young lady who had been mentioned had not been returned by her, and there had been no love-making between them during his married life.

You proposed to her mother for her ?—Yes, and she answered me by letter.

A number of witnesses were called to show that during last year Mrs. Blakeney and Captain Stevenson were seen together in London and at Chenies and elsewhere.

CASE FOR THE CO-RESPONDENT.

Mr. Inderwick, K.C., addressed the Court on behalf of the co-respondent. He recapitulated the terms of friendship on which his client—who he said was a very distinguished officer—and the petitioner and respondent had been. What the jury really had to deal with was : What was the meaning of the letters which had been written by the respondent and co-respondent to the petitioner ? Did they represent really and truly the feelings of these two people, or were they the sudden device to cover an intrigue ? He invited them to say that, although they disclosed a certain amount of affection, that affection was of an innocent character. Outside the correspondence there was no evidence to show that the respondent and co-respondent were guilty of misconduct, and indeed the correspondence reads as that of children rather than of people of mature age.

MRS. BLAKENEY'S EVIDENCE.

The respondent then entered the box, and was examined by Mr. Bargrave Deane, K.C. She first met Captain Stevenson at Cairo in 1899, and saw him next in South Africa. She knew he had been her husband's most intimate friend.

You called him Augustus. When did you first call him Augustus ?—When he first came to Capetown with enteric fever. I and my husband nearly always called him Augustus.

Continuing, witness said that in January last year Captain Stevenson was very ill after the railway accident, and they went to a seaside place near Capetown. During that time she was left very much alone with him. They were all three on most intimate and affectionate terms, each calling each other by their Christian names. After returning to England with Captain Stevenson witness went to her sister's house in Wilton-place. She met co-respondent both in London and at Folkestone. Afterwards one of her sisters was there.

Had your husband at any time objected to your going about with Captain Stevenson ?—No.

Up to the summer of last year had you any affection for Captain Stevenson ?—No.

THE HUSBAND AND THE OTHER LADY.

During this time, continued witness, Captain Stevenson was engaged at the War Office in connection with Government railways. He had some business in Gloucester, and her sister, Mrs. Mildmay, invited him to stay at Stroud, where she lived. Later again, in October last, they went to Stroud together. She knew her husband was coming home from Cairo, and she engaged rooms at the hotel for herself and husband. He arrived on the morning of November 6th.

When did you first know your husband had an affection for somebody else ?—When he returned from South Africa.

When did he first tell you of the lady ?—Before he went to South Africa. He said there was a lady he had known since a girl, and he thought he might have married her, but he loved me best.

When he first mentioned the lady to you were you married ?—No.

Had he proposed to you ?—Yes.

When did he next refer to the subject ?—For a long time he never referred to it at all.

What led up to it ?—When he returned from South Africa we met her in the street, and he asked me if I minded. He said he was very pleased to see her again, and said they were great friend. Subsequently, with regard to the same lady the petitioner told the witness that he had first loved her six weeks after he was married. Witness was extremely miserable as she had stated in her correspondence, because she felt that she was standing between her husband and the woman he loved. She did not know what to do. Sir Percy Girouard was mistaken when he told her husband that she had said that she understood her husband would allow her to run away with anyone she liked. She did have a long conversation with her husband on the subject of mutual affection. It arose out of the question of the other young lady, and the whole affair caused her a great deal of unhappiness. The witness was very fond of her husband when they were first married, and he had always shown affection towards her. The only real trouble between them on his part was the matter of this young lady. The story about "Tello" was perfectly accurate as told by her husband. There was never any misconduct between herself and "Tello," and her husband was perfectly satisfied of that.

RELATIONS WITH CAPTAIN STEVENSON.

At Margaret Street Captain Stevenson called upon her and took her out. They went to the Empire Theatre, but they did not stay out the performance. Her lady friend who lived with her at Margaret Street was not in when she and Captain Stevenson arrived home. The witness went in to the bedroom to take off her cloak, and afterwards went into the sitting-room and sat in a chair. Captain Stevenson a minute or two after came and sat on the arm and talked to her. (Here the witness paused.)

Well, tell us what happened ?—Then he stooped down and kissed me. When he did that it seemed different somehow.

Did anything else happen besides the kisses ?—No, certainly not.

But after you kissed each other it seemed to make a difference in your feelings towards each other ?—Yes.

Was there ever any impropriety at any time between you and Captain Stevenson ?—Never.

The witness, in continuation, said that Captain Stevenson brewed her some chocolate. She denied that she had ever misconducted herself with any man.

THE "TELLO" INCIDENT.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lawson Walton, the witness stated with regard to the "Tello" incident that "Tello" did not propose that she should run away with him, but that he was going to a sick friend—a major—and it would be nice for them to go together.

And you refused ?—Yes.

Because of your mother ?—Yes.

I may take it that you never resented, and do not at this moment resent, the nature of the intimacy, and which you ultimately put an end to because of your mother ?—No ; it was not so.

Did you not think it was your duty at once to resent such familiarity on the part of the man, having regard to your husband ?—I am afraid I did not care for my husband.

You knew Captain Stevenson as well as you knew anyone ?—Yes.

Did you understand from your conversation with your husband that you would be rendering him a service by committing yourself with another man in order to put an end to the marriage ?—Yes ; I thought I could free him.

Why ?—By running away.

Did you not think it a gross breach of your duty to your husband to allow an affection of this kind with Captain Stevenson to ripen ?—No ; because I did not think it would ripen.

Did you tell Colonel Girouard that Mr. Blakeney would not object if you bound yourself to somebody you loved very much ?—Yes.

THE END OF THE CHAPTER ?

With regard to Captain Stevenson's visit to Margaret Street, already mentioned, counsel asked : Did you return his kiss ?—Yes.

Was any one in the room at the time ?—No.

I suppose that in spending an hour in a room alone with this man you were realising the bliss of first consciousness of mutual affection ?—Yes.

What was this to end in—was it to go on to the end of the chapter ?—It was not to go on, because Stevenson was going back to South Africa.

Mr. Walton : Oh ! make hay while the sun shines.

A REJECTED SUGGESTION.

Re-examined by Mr. Bargrave Deane : Did Captain Stevenson ever suggest to you to run away with him ?—Yes, he did once. Witness went on to explain that it occurred in October last year at the theatre, and after she had received a letter from her husband. Captain Stevenson asked her if he wanted her to go away with him, would she do so. She answered she would not, and that he had better go home and sleep on it. The next morning he wrote to her saying that he saw he was wrong.

CAPTAIN STEVENSON'S EVIDENCE.

Captain Stevenson in his evidence stated that he had been through the Soudan and South African campaigns and received the D. S. O. His acquaintance with the respondent was of some duration. He had kissed Mrs. Blakeney in her rooms in Margaret Street, after the visit to the Empire. He subsequently found they were in love with one another and knowing that Mr. Blakeney would put her husband in full possession of the facts and of what had occurred, he wrote to the petitioner because he felt he could not go on seeing the respondent without Lieutenant Blakeney knowing their feelings. He denied that there had ever been any misconduct between himself and the respondent.

Cross-examined : After he and respondent had declared their affection for each other he regarded her as a lover, and she looked upon him as the same.

I take it that she returned your affection with great warmth ?—Yes.

Did you realise that you were perpetrating a very serious injury on your old friend and brother officer ?—I am afraid I did not look at it in that light at the time.

Did you consider you were right in continuing to indulge this feeling ?—It certainly would have been wiser if I had gone away and left Mrs. Blakeney.

Why did you not do it ?—I had not the moral courage at the time.

What did you think this would lead to ?—I know what it is ordinarily supposed to lead to.

A CALAMITY.

And do you except yourself from the ordinary category ?—I can restrain myself at any rate from adultery.

If you cared one straw for the honour of your friend why did you not refuse to have any passage of affection with this lady ?—I quite allow I should have. The love which arose between us came as a surprise. I did not want it. It was a calamity.

Two of the respondent's sisters, Mrs. Mildmay and Mrs. Hume Williams, Mr. Mildmay, and Mrs. Lineas, the friend of Mrs. Blakeney, who stayed with her in Margaret Street, were examined, and the hearing was adjourned.

On July 10th, Sir Edward Clarke addressed the jury on the part of the respondent, Mrs. Blakeney. He said it was shown by the evidence that there was ample opportunity for committing an offence if the parties had so desired ; but he reminded them that the association between these people was one, which had originally been sanctioned by the husband, who knew they were very much together Was the statement that had been made to the Court true ? No one could disguise from himself that there was a very strong probability, where there had been expressions of love between two parties of the age and situations of the parties in the case, that it would lead to the indulgence of physical passion. But he, or they, had a case in which it might only be thought truth was stronger than fiction generally was. That the truth was, as it had been stated by the respondent and co-respondent, all turned on the situation between this lady and her husband in the middle of 1901, when he made a communication to her about the other woman. Counsel went on to observe that, while a wife very often forgive a casual infidelity which involved no taking from her of the love that had been pledged to her and on which she relied for the happiness of her married life, she would be very slow to forgive or likely to be indifferent to a declaration by her husband that his affections were given to another woman.

The learned counsel then refferred to the letter that had been written to her husband, and said the jury had to draw their own conclusions from that letter.

Mr. Lawson Walton, in reply for the petitioner insisted that the allegations made against the respondent and co-respondent had been established.

THE JUDGE'S SUMMING UP.

The judge, in summing up, said the real point in the case was whether adultery had been committed or not. He could not help thinking that the way to get at the point was to determine whether these two people had really told the truth in the box and in these letters. Were these letters honest letters, or were they a blind written for any other purpose than to disclose the actual facts ? Mr. Inderwick, after quoting a passage from Bacon, said these were innocent letters. One side said that when you got two people who had a great affection for each other, and having the opportunity of gratifying that affection, and going so far as to embrace other, one could not help drawing a final conclusion. The other side said, however, that that conclusion should not be drawn because these letters told the truth. His lordship then read the letters. The letter from the respondent to the petitioner read to him like that of a child, or else the only other conclusion to arrive at was that it was the composition of a guilty person. It was difficult to understand why these people should keep what they called "their secret," and then disclose it in the letter to the husband. It was a common occurrence that when two people indulged in a guilty relationship the first and main object was to keep it dark from the husband and everybody. Others took the bolder course which was suggested by the co-respondent here, but not acted upon, of going away together. If there were a guilty relationship one would rather in the ordinary way have anticipated it would have been kept dark, and that they would not have found people writing in this way, disclosing a very strong affection for each other, yet denying (though not in express terms) that there had been anything else between them. That was a broad observation which he thought must be made on these letters, and the jury would have to consider whether they were really a true statement or were a part of a desire to get the husband to acquiesce, or put him off from inquiring whether there was anything further.

The jury, after being absent two hours, found that the respondent and co-respondent had committed adultery.

Mr. Gill asked his lordship to grant a decree nisi, with costs.

His Lordship : Yes.

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY RELIEF MEASURE.

There was rain in all the affected districts and Native States of the Bombay Presidency for week ending 19th July. The fall ranged from 7 to 26 inches in three talukas of Nasik, two of Poona, one of Kaira and Broach, and parts of Surat and Rewa Kantha, and from one to six inches in the rest of Gujarat and Rewa Kantha, except one taluka of Ahmedabad, in six talukas of Poona and Nasik, five of Ahmednagar and Khandesh, and parts of Belgaum, Kathiawar, Sangli and Miraj (Junior) ; elsewhere the fall was bellow an inch. More rain is wanted in the eastern Deccan and parts of Ahmedabad and Bijapur for kharif sowings or for young crops. The prices of food-grains fell or were stationary in all the affected districts and Native States except Ahmednagar, where they rose.

A statement showing the progress of relief measures is appended. The result is a decrease of 40,276 persons relieved, as compared with the number for the preceeding week :—

	Preceding week.	Week under report.	Increase.	Decrease.
Workers	193,545	152 833	.....	40 712
Dependants	23,818	22,981	.....	837
Gratuitously relieved in poor-houses and villages	80,773	82,046	1,273	.....
Total	298,136	257,860	.....	Net 40,276

The numbers on relief works, including dependants, have varied as follows :—

Increase.		Decrease.	
Sholapur	747	Punch Mahals	15,646
Bijapur	218	Kaira	11,498
		Ahmedabad	8.882
		Surat	2,788
		Belgaum	378
		Khandesh	163
		Ahmednagar	69
		Broach	67
		Poona	23

The numbers in receipt of gratuitous relief in villages and poor-houses have increased in all districts except Belgaum and Kaira, where they have decreased by 1,595 and 213, respectively. The following relief works were opened :—

Ahmedabad.—Improving the Jambudi tank at Asloli and Improving the village tank at Mohijda.

Kaira.—Constructing and enlarging the tank at Heranj. Constructing and enlarging the tank at Traj. One large work in Ahmedabad and one in Kaira were closed.

RELIEF RETURNS.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table :—

Name of Province.	Preceding week. (Revised figures.) Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
British Provinces.			
Bombay and Sindh	217122	80773	297895
Punjab	—	2072	2072
Central Provinces	94	908	1002
Ajmer-Merwara	20753	2001	22754
Total British Provinces ...	237969	85751	323723
Native States.			
Rajputana States	36485	6269	42751
Central India States	23729	2891	26641
Baroda	33370	14303	47673
Bombay Native States...	45209	9571	54780
Total Native States ...	138784	33031	171818
Grand Total ..	376753	118783	495541

Name of Province.	Present Week. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Increase or decrease.
British Provinces.				
Bombay and Sindh	174851	82046	256897	—40998
Punjab	...	1942	1942	— 130
Central Provinces	...	894	894	— 108
Ajmer-Merwara	21081	2126	23207	+ 453
Total British Provinces ...	1951932	87008	282940	—40783
Native States.				
Rajputana States	27491	6483	33974	— 8780
Central India States	15020	2174	17194	— 941
Baroda	28514	13867	42381	— 5292
Bombay Native States ...	37888	8988	46876	— 7904
Total Native States ...	108913	31512	140425	—31393
Grand Total ...	304845	118520	423365	—72176

BOER SPORTS AT DAGSHAI.

On Thursday last, under the patronage of Lieutenant-Colonel Fawett, Commanding 1st Battalion Northampton Regiment, and officers of the station, an excellent day's sport was witnessed on the occasion of the Boer sports. A progamme of 17 events was arranged and every event was keenly contested by old and young. Favoured by excellent weather, the unique spectacle of contests between Boers, and the absence of sport in Dagshai, an enormous crowd assembled on the polo ground. Tents were pitched for the spectators and refreshments provided by the Sergeants employed on the Boer Camp Staff who were "At Home" to the visitors. The 1st event commenced at 2 p.m. and under the supervision of Lieutenant William, Adjutant of the Camp, acting as Judge, and Lieutenant Carey-Barnard and Mr. Zoutendyk as starters, the events followed each other until dusk, the programme being just completed by 7 p.m. Among the other officials who were selected to carry out the arrangements, and to whom the success of the day's sport may be attributed, were Mr. Morkel, Assistant Judge, Messrs. De Wet, Morkel and Robinson, Handicappers, Messrs. Vuuren and Smith, clerks of the course, and Mr. T. P. Pitt, Secretary.

THE ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR.

The World's Fair boundaries have been extended to include four hundred acres additional land. This addition gives the World's Fair grounds the form of a paralellogram one mile wide and two miles long, containing over 1,200 acres. The area is twice that of any former exposition. Upon the new ground will be an artificial lake to serve the purpose of landscape decoration, water supply for fire protection and a place for the life-saving exhibitions by a trained crew from the United States Seacoast Life Saving Service. The lake will have a capacity of 4,500,000 gallons. The buildings to be placed upon this additional ground are the Agriculture building, covering twenty acres, Horticulture building, covering seven acres, live stock pavilions covering twenty-five acres, the numerous amusement concessions, some of the foreign buildings and special buildings for various purposes.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

Lord Fairfax, who is one of the latest of the American visitors to England, is a clerk in the banking house of Brown Brothers, of New York, and, like his uncle and father before him, does not assume the title, though his right to it is unquestionable. His family have been settled in America for nearly two centuries, for in 1739 the sixth baron who had inherited through his mother a tract of land in Virginia estimated at 5,700,000 acres, went over to view the property, and was so captivated by the climate and soil of the country that, giving up his English estates to his brother Robert, he returned to America and lived the remainder of his life there. Educated in revolutionary principles and connected by marriage with Washington, he took the popular side in the War of Independence, and thereafter became an American citizen.

Mr. C. W. James writes from the New University Club, St. James's-street, S. W : " With the pickpocket's excuse which you mention the lady fell against him and his hand accidentally went into her pocket '—we may compare a passage in Gerarde's 'Herbal.' He says that Solomon's Seal is good for 'Bruises gotten by women's wilfulness in falling against their hasty husband's fists ".

Some of the phrenological experts have lately been devoting their attention to the head of the King, and the investigation show, according to the "Popular Phrenologist," that his Majesty is of "a very practical frame of mind." Here are some further details : His Majesty wears a 6 7-8 hat ; thus the circumference measurement where the hat is worn is 21 3-4 in., and the measurement around the perceptives as nearly as possible 22 1-2 in. His Majesty's head is rather wide and powerfully developed at the base of the brain and in the regions of the perceptive organs. His leading phrenological organs, and those which influence his character the greatest, are strong powers of observation, combined with large friendship amativeness, benevolence, agreeableness, alimentiveness, comparison, imitation, sublimity, veneration, hope, language, and executiveness. That his Majesty is 'exceedingly warm-hearted, friendly, adaptable, generous-minded, sympathetic, respectful, gallant, polite, sensitive in his feelings, and very companionable" we are also told, and a good deal more beside.

The castle at Marienburg, the restoration of which the Emperor William has just celebrated was the residence of the Grand Maste of the Teutonic Knights, a German body which was formed in the Holy Land during a crusade in 1190, and which devoted itself on its return to Christianising Prussia. It was greatly weakened by a defeat by the Poles under Jagellon in 1410, and a century later Albert von Brandenburg, Grand Master, annexed its territories to his own States. The Order still survives in a mild form in Austria and the Archduke Eugene, brother of the Queen Mother of Spain, is its Grand Master.

A monkey with a nose that has made some progress on the road to becoming a trunk is a decided curiosity. On that account the new Ape House at the Zoological Gardens will probably have plenty of visitors for some time to come in order to see the young specimen of the proboscis monkey—the first of its kind brought alive to England. In that, however, the nose is far from having attained the huge size which comes only with mature age. These animals are found only in Borneo always frequenting the three tops of river-side forests, where they congregrate in small groups or family parties. The general coloration is reddish brown above an white beneath ; but in young animals there is more red on the four quarters and the face is blackish. Hornaday, the well-known collector, said that if the proboscis monkey were not eclipsed by the orang it would be the most famous quadrumane of the East Indies.

Under the heading "the biggest school", the "Westminster Gazette" published a paragraph, claiming for a Jewish school in London the title of "the biggest school." It may be the largest day-school (writes a correspondent) but the claim to be the largest Sunday School in the world belongs to Stockport. At the recent parade of the school—its ninety-seventh—there were 3 500 scholars present. In all parts of the world old scholars follow with interest the doings of the school, and an instance of this is found in the action of Mr. T. W. Weathered, of New York, a native of Stockport, who although over fourscore years and ten, has for many years come to take part in the anniversary procession. Mr. Weathered has crossed the Atlantic some eighty times.

There are 7,000 "artists"—i.e., actors, actresses and opera singers—in France, and in M. d'Avenel's new volume ("Le Mecanisme de la Vie Moderne") we have some curious facts as to their position and pay. The great actor Talma received only 40 000fr yearly during the first Empire. In nine months' time a favourite actress has recently made 228 500fr. A "star" nowadays earns three or four times as much as did Frederic Lemaitre or Rachel. Within the last twenty-five years the emoluments alike of actors and vocalists have greatly risen. Thus at the Grand Opera the first bass now receives 90 000fr. a year, whilst his predecessor in 1880 only received 70 003fr. The favourite comic actor of to-day earns 80,000fr. yearly, whilst his equally gifted predecessor of a generation before had to content himself with a modest fourth of that sum. The theatre that pays its company least handsomely is the great house of Moliere. "I lose 500fr. daily by remaining here." lately said a celebrated actor.

With a sigh of regret M. d'Avenel confesses that the taste for ballet-dancing and dancing 'per se' is on the decline. "Le gout de la danse periclite." Formerly the art of dancing was considered the most necessary accomplishment of a gentleman. "A man who cannot dance is an ignoramus," says the dancing-master in the "Bourgeois Gentilhomme". Courtiers during the reign of Louis XIV. found skill in the "courante" a stepping-stone to fortune. But just as this art is losing favour in polished society, so the ballet no longer possesses the attraction of former days. "Operas of Wagnerian pattern," writes our author 'give little or no scope for dancing." On the other hand, the art itself has reached a perfection never before arrived at. The apprenticeship of a "danseuse" is much more arduous than formerly. In a single figure are now introduced three or four times as many variations as would have sufficed fifty years ago. The evolutions doing duty for a whole hour's entertainment are now got through in fifteen minutes.

Mr. G. H. Croad the original and present clerk of the London School Board, intends very shortly to resign the office for which he was chosen when the Board came into existence more than thirty-one year ago, from among 170 candidates. Mr. Croad is over seventy-two years old. He is a Cambridge man, having been a scholar of Trinity and having taken both classical and mathematical honours at his University. For several years he was headmaster of the Modern Department in Rossall School, and for some time he acted as secretary to the board of the Bishop of London's Fund. Mr. Croad's health is now by no means good, and he is not likely to spend another winter in the metropolis of fogs.

It is announced that Lady Edward Newdegat is now an invalid, like her husband, at Brighton. The gallant knight was removed from his Warwickshire home some months ago in order to undergo a limb operation, and was accompanied there by his wife. Lady Edward is a daughter of a former Dean of Lincoln (the Rev. I. Garnier), niece of Admiral the Hon. Sir Henry Keppel, and authoress of "The Cheverels of Cheverel Manor," which identifies several of George Elliot's characters with the Newdigates of the early nineteenth century ; "Gossip from an Old Muniment Room" and "Cavalier and Puritan in the Days of the Stuarts."

The circumstance is perhaps to be numbered amongst "life's little ironies" that the Messrs. Redmond were schoolfellows at Clongowes College of Lord de Freyne whose action against the Irish Nationalist members is attracting so much public attention.

Having worked through the majority of topics until they are more or less threadbare and having in turn discarded naval, military, theatrical, and natural history subjects a well-known firm of cigarette makers have thought of something new. No doubt the frequent historical allusions of the past month or two have started the train of thought which has ended in the notion of a Cigarette History of England. This is ingenious and on the first blush one was inclined to think that the youth who takes his weed might acquire in course of time a knowledge of history far in advance of that imparted at the schools. But a chance packet rather damps this idea. A card produced from it announces "1765, Watts discovered steam." Can this be really true ?

"The Epidemic."

Lady met a brigand,
Captive she was took ;
People raised a ransom—
Goin' to write a book.
Love-sick girl got jilted,
Sought a distant nook ;
Brooded on her troubles—
Goin' to write a book.
Man, he thought he'd travel
Took a flying look
At some foreign countries—
Goin' to write a book.
Fellow took a fancy
To be turning crook ;
Trampin' didn't pay him—
Goin' to write a book—
Millionaire an' pauper,
Valet, maid an' cook,
Everybody's got it—
Goin' to write a book.
"Washington Star."

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WRITERS AND READERS.

IT is understood that there is still a volume of miscellaneous papers by Carlyle to be published. These papers are entirely apart from the correspondence by him and his wife which has been announced, and they will not appear yet.

Darwin left a mass of interesting correspondence, and we are to get more of it before long. Some of his letters have already been published, but the new ones will cover wholly fresh ground. They are notable alike in the personal sense and as reflecting his life's work. Of it, as has been shown by the sale of the recent cheap editions of his books, people are never tired reading.

Mr. W. B. Yeats has been at work on a book to which he makes reference in the new edition of his "Celtic Twilight." To that volume he has been adding some new chapters, and he says: I shall publish in a little while a big book about the commonwealth of faery; and shall try to make it systematical and learned enough to buy pardon for this handful of dreams.

The fact that Lady Durand has written a book about Persia has already been mentioned here. It is to be published on an early day by Messrs. Constable, with illustrations from photographs and drawings. When Sir Mortimer Durand was British Minister at Teheran he made a tour in the little-known hill country of Western Persia. Lady Durand accompanied her husband, and she describes the adventures which the party had among the wild hill tribes. Sport, commercial questions, and other matters of interest arising from the tour are dealt with.

The final volume of Mr. Murray's definitive edition of Byron is now printing, and will appear in the autumn. It is a volume of verse, and contains "Don Juan," the epigrams, a bibliography, and an index. The work involved in connection with this edition has been very great, and has occupied some years. The original manuscripts have been examined with minute care, and little new ground can now remain for the Byron student to investigate. As Mr. Asquith said on one occasion at Edinburgh, the edition "has laid all lovers of literature under a heavy debt."

Buckle's "Civilisation" is to be included by Messrs. Longman in the Silver Library. This is, of course, one of the works in our literature that were never completed. Buckle's idea was to write a full history of civilisation in Europe. He issued one volume in 1858 and another in 1861, while in 1867 a cheaper edition of both appeared at 24s. The present issue is to be in three volumes, at 3s. 6d. each, or half a guinea for the set. When Buckle died he had finished his introductory sketch to what was to be the detailed history. That is the value of the volumes, which are thus complete so far as they go.

It was Sir Thomas Browne who wrote of Norfolk:—Let any stranger find out so pleasant a county, such good ways, large heaths, three such places as Norwich, Yarmouth, and Lynn in any county of England, and I'll be once again a vagabond and pay a visit to them. This praise is recalled by Mr. William A. Dutt in a little guide to the county, which Messrs. Methuen are just issuing. The volume deals briefly with the most interesting facts in the history, archælogy, and architecture of Norfolk. It is famous for the beauty of many of its churches, and special attention is given to them. There are illustrations by Mr. B. C. Boulter.

Sir William Laird Clowes is just sending to press the final volume of the history of our Navy which he has edited. He and Mr. A. R. Waller are the advisory and acting editors of that interesting departure in publishing, the Unity Library. Charles Dickens's "Tale of Two Cities" is about to appear in it, and Browning's poems written between 1833 and 1858 will follow in two volumes. Thackeray's "Esmond" will be an early issue, and a hundred works, have, thus far, been chosen for the library. They do not exhaust the "best books" of literature, but their publication will occupy several years. Now and then a copyright volume will be included in the library.

A finely illustrated book dealing with two figures of French history, Louis XV. and Madame de Pompadour, is to appear in the Goupil series. It has been written by M. Pierre de Nolhac, the learned conservator of the Musee de Versailles. He wrote the memoir on Marie Anttoinette as Queen, with which the Goupil series was begun. Copies of the Japanese edition of that book are now worth sixty or sevenhy pounds. Of the coming work there will be 100 copies on Japanese paper at ten pounds net each, and 800 ordinary copies at four pounds not. Orders for all these copies have already been received. The text of the book will be Frenc.

On an early day Messrs. Putnam will publish the first part of an anthology of Russian literature which Professor Wiener, of Harward University, is preparing. He writes in his preface:—The time is not far off when the Russian language will occupy the same place in the curriculum of American universities that it now occupies in those of Germany, France, and Sweden. A language that is spoken by more than one hundred million people, and that encompasses half of the northern hemisphere, in itself invites the attention of the curious and the scholar. But the points of contact between the Anglo-Saxon and the Slavic races are so many, both in politics and literature that it is a matter of interest, if not yet of necessity, for every cultured person of either nationality to become well acquainted with the intellectual and social life of the other.

The scope of the illustrated Hogarth, which Mr. Heinemann is to issue with Mr. Austin Dobson's text, is indicated in the following extract from the prospectus:—Hitherto William Hogarth has been regarded in great measure as an engraver and a pictorial moralist, characters which he retains and will continue to retain. But with the unprecedented development of the graphic arts, and the prevalence of a milder method in satire, popular interest in these aspects of his achievement has, for the moment, somewhat abated. On the other hand, his reputation as an artist has enormously increased with fuller knowledge of his worth. It is now recognised without a doubt that, far from being the indefferent "dauber" the hostile and prejudiced critics of his day declared him to be, he was at his best a magnificent craftsman, worthy to rank in all respects with the greatest of his contemporaries of the brush. While not neglecting his unquestionable gifts as a social censor and humorist, it is part of the aim of the present publication to accentuate his legacy as a painter.

The new novel by Mr. Charles Marriott, who wrote "The Column," will be published by Mr. John Lane in a few days.—Mr. G. B. Burgin has finished a novel which he entitles "A Wilful Woman." It is a story of Canada—Miss Clementina Black's monograph on Fred Walker, for Duckworth's Popular Library of Art, is written and will appear in September.—A work on education will shortly be issued by the Walter Scott Company. It is entitled "The Making of Citizens; a Study in Comparative Education." The author is Mr. R. E. Hughes, one of his Majesty's inspectors of schools.—The volume of St. Margaret's Lectures which Mr. Murray announced recently will be ready in September. The lectures were delivered at St. Margaret's, Westminster, and have been edited by Canon Henson.—Two early volumes in Harper's International Commerce Series will deal with the trade of Germany and Holland. One is by Mr. Ambrose Pogson, the other by Mr. F. A. Chambers.—In the autumn Messrs. Putnam will publish a work entitled "The Administration of Dependencies." It is a "historical study of American and European theory, and practice together with suggestions based on this study, concerning future American policy." The author is an American, Mr. Alpheus H. Snow.—Some years ago Mr. Bentley published an interesting book, "The Soul of a People," on the religious life of the Burmese. A cheap edition of it is being issued by Messrs. Macmillan, and, as the title-page will now show, the author's full name is Mr. H Fielding Hall.—"The Lost Art of Reading" is the title given by an American writer, Mr. Gerald Stanley Lee to a book which Messrs. Putnam are to publish.

As Israel hankered after a king, so many literary persons in England have long hankered after an Academy. Not long ago we were actually promised a British Academy of a learned kind, so that we might no longer be ashamed when we met the learned of foreign countries in Congresses and Associations. Of that Academy little has been heard since the first exciting announcement and the criticism or applause that it evoked. But we now at least have an Order of Merit, to answer to the Prussian Order (founded by Frederick the Great and conferred in the fulness of time upon his English historian) and to the Legion of Honour in France. Many must regret that the late Sir Walter Besant did not live to see this day.

I learn from the "Pilot" that the coming "Quarterly Review" is to contain a signed article by Mr. Swinburne. A signature is less necessary in Mr. Swinburne's than in most cases, as he rarely pens a paragraph that could be mistaken for anybody else's. The incident, however, is interesting as a departure from a solemn and unbroken tradition. The sacred principle of anonymity is betrayed in its very stronghold. But the revolution comes only after several earlier symptoms pointing to a relaxing of this old point of conscience. Mr. Symons was recently permitted to avow the authorship of the "Quarterly's" criticism of Mr. Stephen Phillips; some years before that Mr. Horace Round was permitted to avow the authorship of an attack on the vaunted historical infallibility of Freeman published by a coincidence shortly after Freeman's death, and thus to vindicate himself from the odium of an anonymous attack on a man no longer able to defend himself. Observe in contrast how long it was before the burden of the notorious attack on Charlotte Bronte in the same review was laid on the right shoulders.

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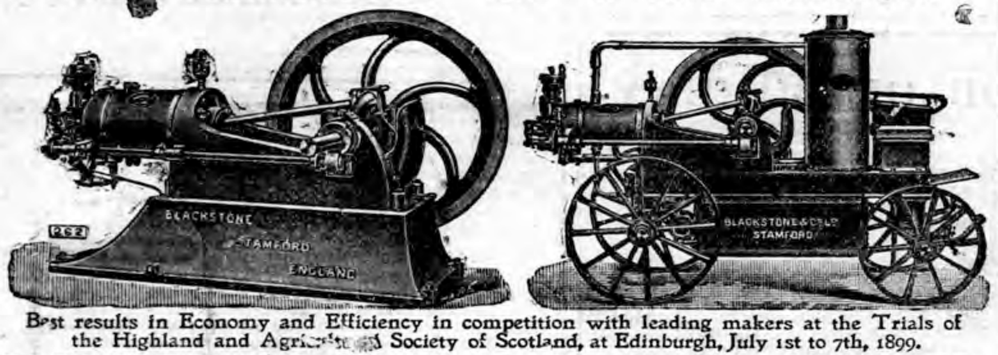

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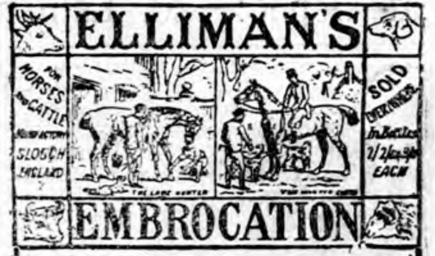

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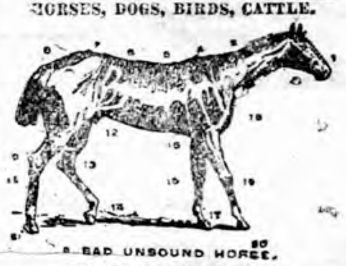

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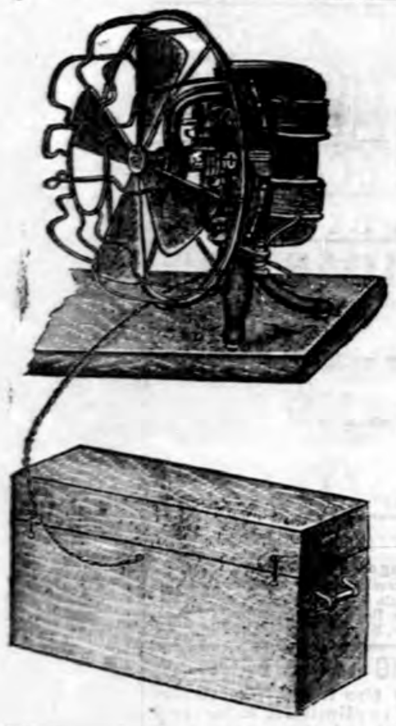

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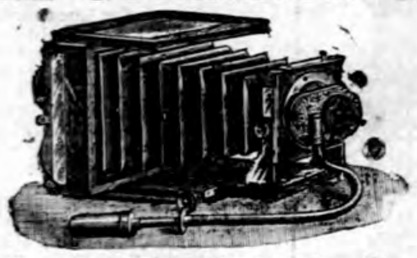

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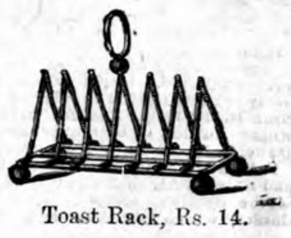
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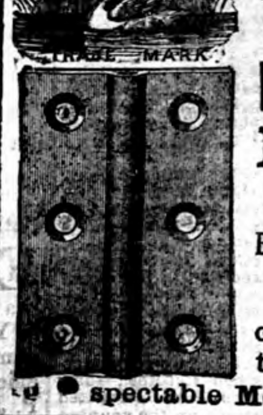

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